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ACTS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

PASSED IN THE SESSION HELD IN THE
FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH YEARS OF THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY

KING GEORGE V
BEING THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTEENTH PARLIAMENT

Begun and holden at Ottawa, on the Twenty-eighth day of February, 1924, and closed by
Prorogation on the Nineteenth day of July, 1924.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
JULIAN HEDWORTH GEORGE, BARON BYNG OF VIMY
GOVERNOR GENERAL

VOL. II
LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY F. A. ACLAND
LAW PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ANNO DOMINI 1924

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 76.

An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS The Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company has by its petition represented that it was incorporated by chapter seventy-four of the statutes of 1910, and that the said Act has from time to time been amended for the purpose of extending the time for construction and for other purposes, and has prayed that the said Act may be further amended by changing the date for holding the annual meeting, by changing the composition of the Board of Directors, and by enabling it to convey electric cables, gas and water mains through and over its tunnel and bridge, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1910, c. 74;
1913, c. 80;
1914, c. 73;
1916, c. 34;
1918, c. 61;
1920, c. 74;
1922, c. 54.

1. Section six of chapter seventy-four of the statutes of 1910, entitled *An Act to incorporate the Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company*, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

“6. The annual meeting of the shareholders shall be held on the fourth Friday in January.”

Annual meeting.

2. Section seven of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

“7. The Board of Directors shall consist of six members, and shall be made up as follows:—

Directors.

Two representatives from the district of North Vancouver, one of whom shall be the reeve, and one councillor to be nominated by resolution of the council;

Two representatives from the city of North Vancouver, one of whom shall be the mayor, and one alderman to be nominated by resolution of the council;

One representative from the city of Vancouver who shall be the mayor for the time being of the said city;

One representative from the district of West Vancouver who shall be the reeve of the said district."

3. Section eight of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Construction
of tunnel
and bridge.

"8. The Company may lay out, construct, operate, maintain and use a tunnel under the First Narrows of Burrard Inlet, and a bridge over the Second Narrows of Burrard Inlet for foot passengers, carriages, street railway and railway purposes, with the necessary approaches, from some convenient points on the south shore in or near the city of Vancouver to points on the opposite shore of Burrard Inlet, so as not to interfere with navigation, and may, to connect the said tunnel and bridge or either with the lines of the companies named in section fourteen of this Act, lay out, construct and operate one or more lines of railway not exceeding ten miles in length of the gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches; and the Company may lay water mains or pipes, high tension or other electric cables, telephone or telegraph cables, gas mains or such other pipes, conduits, cables or conductors as may be convenient or necessary for the transmission of water, light, heat, power or messages through the said tunnel and across the said bridge, or either of them."

Lines of
railway.

Water mains,
pipes, gas
mains,
cables, etc.

4. Section fourteen of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Agreements
with other
companies.

"14. Subject to the provisions of sections one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two and one hundred and fifty-three of *The Railway Act, 1919* the Company may enter into agreements with all or any of the companies hereinafter mentioned for any of the purposes specified in the said section one hundred and fifty-one, such companies being the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the Great Northern Railway Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway Company, the Howe Sound, Pemberton Valley and Northern Railway Company, the Vancouver Power Company, Limited, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, the Canadian National Railways, the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners."

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 77.

An Act respecting The Canada Southern Railway Company.

[Assented to 27th May, 1924.]

WHEREAS The Canada Southern Railway Company has by agreement dated the fifteenth day of August, 1903, approved by the Governor in Council, leased its railway to The Michigan Central Railroad Company, and The Canada Southern Railway Company and The Michigan Central Railroad Company have by agreement dated the twenty-ninth day of December, 1903, approved by the Governor in Council, granted to the Pere Marquette Railroad Company the use of a certain portion of the railway of the Canada Southern Railway Company, in said agreement described, both said agreements having been ratified and confirmed and declared to be valid and binding upon the parties thereto by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the fourth year of the reign of His Majesty, Edward VII, chapter fifty-five, entitled *An Act respecting the Canada Southern Railway Company*, assented to the eighteenth day of July, 1904; and whereas the Canada Southern Railway Company and The Michigan Central Railroad Company have by their petition prayed that an Act be passed authorizing The Michigan Central Railroad Company to enter into an agreement with any other railroad company for conveying, assigning, transferring or sub-letting the right, title, interest and estate which it has in and to the railway and undertaking of The Canada Southern Railway Company; and whereas it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1904, c. 55.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canada Southern Railway Company Act, 1924.* Short title.

2. The Michigan Central Railroad Company may enter into an agreement with any other railway company, whether within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada or not, for conveying, assigning, transferring or sub-letting

Power to sell, lease or dispose of railway and undertaking to any other railroad.

sub-letting to such company, its successors or assigns, in whole or in part, the right, title, interest and estate of whatsoever description which it now has or may have in possession, reversion or otherwise, in the railway, undertaking, franchises and privileges of The Canada Southern Railway Company, under and by virtue of the said agreement bearing date the fifteenth day of August, 1903, and as well the right, title, interest and estate which it now has or may have in possession, reversion or otherwise, under and by virtue of the said agreement dated the twenty-ninth day of December, 1903, subject to the obligations imposed by the said agreements or either of them; provided, however, that such agreement herein authorized shall be approved by the shareholders of each company party thereto, and by the Governor in Council, in the manner and form as prescribed by *The Railway Act, 1919*, in respect of agreements for sale, lease and amalgamation of railroads.

Supplement-
ary powers.

3. The Michigan Central Railroad Company and The Canada Southern Railway Company are authorized to do whatever is necessary to carry out and give full effect to such agreement.

Application
of Railway
Act, and
Special Act.

4. *The Railway Act, 1919*, and its amendments, and the provisions of any Special Act now in effect relating to The Canada Southern Railway Company and The Michigan Central Railroad Company, shall apply to the exercise by such purchaser, assignee, grantee or sub-lessee, its successors and assigns of any powers conferred upon it by any agreements made under the authority of this Act.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 78.

An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has by its petition prayed for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the completion of certain of its lines of railway, as hereinafter set forth, and also to extend the time for the commencement and completion of certain other of its lines of railway as also hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1919, c. 79;
1920, c. 75;
1922, c. 55.

1. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company", may within five years after the passing of this Act complete and put in operation the lines of railway which it was authorized to construct by paragraphs (b), (c), (e), and (f), of section two of chapter seventy-nine of the statutes of 1919, namely:—

Extension of
time for
completion.

(a) From a point at or near Archive on its Moose Jaw southwesterly branch in township fifteen, range twenty-seven, west of the second meridian, in the province of Saskatchewan, thence southwesterly and westerly to a point at or near Wymark on its Swift Current southeasterly branch in township thirteen, range thirteen, west of the third meridian, in the said province;

(b) From a point on its Moose Jaw northwesterly branch at Rosetown, in township thirty, range fifteen, west of the third meridian, in the province of Saskatchewan, thence in a general southerly direction, a distance of about fifty miles, thence in a general easterly direction, a distance of about thirty miles, to a point in or near townships twenty, twenty-one or twenty-two, range ten, west of the third meridian, in the said province;

(c) From a point at or near Lanigan on its Pheasant Hills branch in township thirty-three, range twenty-two, west of the second meridian, in the province of

Saskatchewan, thence in a general northeasterly direction to a point at or near Watson, thence in a general northerly direction through Melfort, to a point in township forty-eight, range seventeen, west of the second meridian, in the said province;

(d) From a point at or near Leader on its Swift Current northwesterly branch in township twenty-two, range twenty-six, west of the third meridian, in the province of Saskatchewan, thence in a general southwesterly direction a distance of about fifty miles; thence in a general easterly direction to a point at or near Success or Cantaur, in the said province;

Limitation.

and if the said lines of railway are not so completed and put in operation within the said period, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said lines of railway as then remain uncompleted.

Extension of
time for
construction.

2. The Company may within two years after the passing of this Act commence to construct the lines of railway which it was authorized to construct by paragraph (a), of section two of chapter seventy-nine of the statutes of 1919, and by section one of chapter seventy-five of the statutes of 1920, namely:—

(a) From a point at or near Duchess on its Bassano easterly branch in township twenty, range fourteen, west of the fourth meridian, in the province of Alberta, thence in a general northerly direction to a point in or near township twenty-five, ranges fourteen, fifteen or sixteen, west of the fourth meridian, in the said province;

(b) From a point on the Pheasant Hills branch at or near Asquith in township thirty-six, ranges nine or ten, west of the third meridian, thence in a general northwesterly direction to a point on the Wilkie northwesterly branch at or near Cloan in township forty-two, range twenty, west of the third meridian, all in the province of Saskatchewan;

(c) From a point on the Moose Jaw northwesterly branch at or near Rosetown in township thirty, range fifteen, west of the third meridian, thence in a generally northerly and northeasterly direction to a point on the Pheasant Hills branch at or near Keppel in township thirty-five, ranges twelve or thirteen, west of the third meridian, all in the province of Saskatchewan;

(d) From a point at or near Kelfield on the Wilkie-Anglia branch in township thirty-four, range nineteen west of the third meridian, thence in a generally easterly direction to a point in townships thirty-two

or thirty-three, range fourteen, west of the third meridian, all in the province of Saskatchewan;

(e) From a point on the Weyburn-Stirling branch at or near Amulet in township eight, ranges twenty or twenty-one, west of the second meridian, thence in a northerly and northwesterly direction to a point on the Moose Jaw southwesterly branch at or near Dunkirk in township twelve, range twenty-eight, west of the second meridian, all in the province of Saskatchewan;

(f) From a point on the Crow's Nest subdivision at or near Kipp in township nine, range twenty-two, west of the fourth meridian, thence in an easterly and northeasterly direction to a point on the Suffield-Blackie branch at or near Retlaw in township thirteen, range seventeen, west of the fourth meridian, all in the province of Alberta; and may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said lines of railway; and if within the said periods respectively the said lines are not commenced or are not completed and put into operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said lines of railway as shall then remain uncompleted.

Limitation.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 79.

An Act respecting The Detroit River Tunnel Company.

[Assented to 27th May, 1924.]

WHEREAS pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Preamble.
Parliament of Canada passed in the fifty-first year
of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, chapter 1888, c. 93.
ninety-three, entitled *An Act to incorporate the Canada
and Michigan Tunnel Company*, the name of which corpora-
tion was by an Act of the Parliament of Canada of the
fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth year of the reign of Her 1895, c. 71.
Majesty, Queen Victoria, chapter seventy-one, changed
to *The Canada and Michigan Bridge and Tunnel Com-
pany*, the said The Canada and Michigan Bridge and
Tunnel Company was amalgamated with the Michigan
and Canada Bridge and Tunnel Company, a corporation
existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, one of
the United States of America, and formed a new corporation
under the name of "The Detroit River Tunnel Company",
which amalgamation agreement was duly approved and
filed in the office of the Secretary of State for Canada,
on the twenty-third day of August, 1905; and whereas
pursuant to the provisions of said first mentioned Act,
The Detroit River Tunnel Company by indenture of lease
bearing date the nineteenth day of December, 1906, and
amendments thereto, leased its whole undertaking to
The Michigan Central Railroad Company; and whereas
The Detroit River Tunnel Company and The Michigan
Central Railroad Company have by their petition prayed
that an Act be passed authorizing The Michigan Central
Railroad Company to enter into an agreement with any
other railroad company for conveying, assigning, trans-
ferring or sub-letting the right, title, interest and estate
which it has in the undertaking, works and plant of The
Detroit River Tunnel Company; and whereas it is expedient
to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Detroit River Tunnel Company Act, 1924*.

Power to sell, lease or dispose of works and undertakings to any other railroad.

2. The Michigan Central Railroad Company may enter into an agreement with any other railroad company, whether within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada or not, for the conveying, assigning, transferring or sub-letting to such company, its successors or assigns, in whole or in part, the right, title, interest and estate which it now has or may have in the undertaking, works and plant, franchises, powers and privileges of The Detroit River Tunnel Company now in possession of and operated by The Michigan Central Railroad Company under lease bearing date the nineteenth day of December, 1906, and amendments thereto, together with the surveys, plans, works, rolling stock, machinery, plant, materials and other property used and enjoyed therewith subject to the obligations imposed by said agreement; provided, however, that such conveyance, assignment, transfer or sub-lease shall be approved by the shareholders of each company party thereto, and by the Governor in Council, in manner and form as required by *The Railway Act, 1919*, in respect of agreements for sale, lease and amalgamation of railroads.

1919, c. 68.

Supplementary powers.

3. The Michigan Central Railroad Company and The Detroit River Tunnel Company are authorized to do whatever is necessary to carry out and give full effect to such agreement.

Application of Railway Act, and Special Act.

4. *The Railway Act, 1919*, and its amendments, and the provisions of any Special Act now in effect relating to The Detroit River Tunnel Company and The Michigan Central Railroad Company, shall apply to the exercise by such purchaser, assignee, grantee or sub-lessee, its successors and assigns, of any powers conferred upon it by any agreements made under the authority of this Act.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 80.

An Act respecting The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company has by its petition prayed for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the completion of certain of its lines of railway as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1884, c. 6;
1905, c. 90;
1919, c. 83;
1920, c. 77;
1922, c. 58.

1. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company", may within five years after the passing of this Act complete and put in operation the lines of railway which it was authorized to construct by section two of chapter eighty-three of the statutes of 1919, namely:—

Extension of time for completion.

(a) A railway from a point between Port Alberni and Bainbridge on the Company's railway from Parksville Junction to Port Alberni, thence in a northwesterly direction, via Great Central Lake and the valley of the Ash River to Comox Lake;

Lines of railway authorized.

(b) A railway from a point on the above described railway at or near Sproat Lake, via Sproat Lake and the Taylor River, to Long Beach on the west coast of Vancouver Island; and if the said lines of railway are not so completed and put in operation within the said period, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said lines of railway as then remain uncompleted.

Limitation.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 81.

An Act respecting The Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS The Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1901, c. 66;
1903, c. 134;
1905, c. 109;
1912, c. 106;
1917, c. 53;
1922, c. 59.

1. The Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company, hereinafter called “the Company”, may within two years after the passing of this Act commence to construct a line of railway extending from the present terminus of its line of railway at or near Angliers, or Ville Marie, thence in a generally northerly and northeasterly direction to a point at or near the headwaters of the Nottaway River, in the county of Abitibi, all in the province of Quebec; and may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said line of railway; and if, within the said periods respectively, the said line of railway is not commenced or is not completed and put in operation the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said line as then remains uncompleted.

Extension
of railway
authorized.

2. The amount of the securities to be issued by the Company in respect of the said railway shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars per mile of its railway; and such securities may be issued only in proportion of the length of railway constructed or under contract to be constructed.

Limit to
issue of
securities.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 82.

An Act to incorporate Joliette and Northern Railway Company.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Daniel Lang, barrister-at-law, Charles Brookfield Henderson, barrister-at-law, Oliver Dean Kester, esquire, Arthur Graeme Slaght, barrister-at-law, James Cowan, barrister-at-law, all of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company are hereby incorporated under the name of "Joliette and Northern Railway Company," hereinafter called "the Company".

Incorporation.

Corporate name.

2. The undertaking of the Company is hereby declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada.

Declaration.

3. The persons named in section one of this Act are hereby constituted provisional directors of the Company.

Provisional directors.

4. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars.

Capital stock.

5. (1) The Company, if previously authorized by a resolution passed by the ordinary shareholders at any annual meeting or at any special general meeting duly called for that purpose, at which meeting shareholders representing at least three-fourths in value of the subscribed ordinary stock of the Company are present or represented by proxy, may issue any portion of its capital stock as preference stock and preference stock so issued shall have such preference and priority, as respects dividends or otherwise, over ordinary stock, as is declared by such resolution.

Issue of preference stock.

Rights of holders. (2) Holders of such preference stock shall be deemed to be shareholders within the meaning of this Act and of *The Railway Act, 1919*, and shall, in all respects, other than the preference and priority provided by this section, possess the rights and be subject to the liabilities of such shareholders.

1919, c. 68.

Head office. 6. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Annual meeting. 7. The annual meeting of the shareholders shall be held on the first Monday in October.

Directors. 8. The number of directors shall be not less than five nor more than nine, one or more of whom may be paid directors.

Line of railway authorized. 9. The Company may lay out, construct and operate a railway of the gauge of four feet eight and one half inches from a point in or near the town of Joliette, in the county of Joliette, in the province of Quebec, in a north by north-westerly direction to a point in or near the village of St. Michel des Saints, in the county of Berthier, and thence by the most feasible route to a point on the National Transcontinental Railway at or near Parent, a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles.

Issue of securities. 10. The securities issued by the Company shall not exceed thirty-five thousand dollars per mile of the railway, and may be issued only in proportion to the length of railway constructed or under contract to be constructed.

Electric and other power. 11. Subject to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-eight of *The Railway Act, 1919*, the Company shall have power to generate, acquire, use, transmit and distribute electric and other power or energy and for the purposes of such generation, acquisition, use, transmission and distribution may construct, acquire, operate and maintain lines for the conveyance of light, heat, power and electricity.

Telegraph and telephone messages. 12. Subject to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-nine of *The Railway Act, 1919*, the Company shall have power to transmit telegraph and telephone messages for the public and to collect tolls therefor.

Steamships and vessels. 13. The Company may for the purposes of its undertaking, construct, acquire, charter and navigate steamships and other vessels and ferries, for the conveyance of passengers, goods, and merchandise; and may construct, acquire, lease and dispose of terminal stations, depots, wharves,

docks, elevators, warehouses, offices, pumping stations, tanks and other structures to be used to facilitate the carrying on of business in connection therewith; and may carry on the business of warehousemen and wharfingers; and may charge wharfage and other dues for the use of any such property.

14. In addition to the securities authorized by section ten of this Act, the directors, if previously authorized as prescribed by section one hundred and thirty-two of *The Railway Act, 1919*, may from time to time borrow moneys for the acquisition, construction, extension or development of any such properties, assets or works, other than the railway, as the Company is authorized to acquire, construct or operate; and to provide for the repayment of moneys so borrowed, may issue bonds, debentures, debenture stock, perpetual or terminable, or other securities, but such bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities shall not exceed in amount the value of the properties, assets or works in respect whereof the issue is made.

Issue of securities on property other than the railway.

15. Subject to the provisions of sections one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two and one hundred and fifty-three of *The Railway Act, 1919*, the Company may, for any of the purposes mentioned in the said section one hundred and fifty-one, enter into agreements with any other Company.

Agreements with other companies.

16. (1) The time limited by chapter seventy-nine of the statutes of 1923 for the commencement of construction of the railway of Montreal, Joliette and Transcontinental Junction Railway Company and for the expenditure thereon of fifteen per centum of the capital stock of that Company in the manner required by section one hundred and sixty-one of *The Railway Act, 1919*, is hereby extended for one year from the date of the passing of this Act.

Extension of time for commencement of railway of Montreal, Joliette and Transcontinental Ry. Co.

(2) The Montreal, Joliette and Transcontinental Junction Railway Company shall, not later than the first day of September, 1924, deposit to the credit of that company in a special account in the Bank of Montreal, in the city of Montreal, the sum of thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, being the amount required to be paid as provided by section seventy-seven of *The Railway Act, 1919*, before the holding of the first meeting of shareholders.

Deposit by that Company.

(3) The said sum shall be applied in the manner and for the purposes provided by section seventy-six of *The Railway Act, 1919*, but not for the payment of fees, expenses and disbursements for procuring the passage of this Act; and no portion thereof shall be withdrawn by the Company, except by leave of the Minister of Railways and Canals,

Application of sum deposited.

who may from time to time authorize the withdrawal of such portion as he thinks proper upon being satisfied, by progress estimates, as to the expenditures made in the said manner and for the said purposes.

Authority to
bring into
force powers
of Joliette and
Northern
Ry. Co.

(4) The powers for construction of a railway conferred upon Joliette and Northern Railway Company by this Act and *The Railway Act, 1919*, shall come into force upon such day as may be appointed by the Governor in Council, by proclamation published in *The Canada Gazette*, if it is shown to his satisfaction—

Conditions.

(a) that the deposit mentioned in subsection (2) of this section has not been made or applied as required thereby; or—

(b) if the said deposit has been so made and so applied, that the construction and expenditure mentioned in subsection (1) of this section have not been commenced and made as thereby provided.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 83.

An Act respecting The Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS The Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company has by its petition prayed that the time for the commencement and completion of its canal and works may be further extended, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1894, c. 103;
1898, c. 109;
1900, c. 106;
1902, c. 79;
1904, c. 98;
1906, c. 128;
1908, c. 130;
1910, c. 130;
1912, c. 123;
1913, c. 154;
1915, c. 76;
1918, c. 72;
1921, c. 66.

1. The Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company, hereinafter called “the Company”, may commence the construction of its canals, or any of them, and expend fifty thousand dollars thereon, on or before the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and may complete the said canals and put them in operation before the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, and subject to the provisions of this Act may, in connection with such construction and operation, exercise all the powers granted to the Company by chapter one hundred and three of the statutes of 1894 and amendments thereto; and if such construction is not commenced and such expenditure is not so made, or if the said canals are not completed and put in operation within the said periods respectively, the powers granted to the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said canals and works as then remains uncompleted.

Extension of
time for
commence-
ment and
completion.

1894, c. 103.

2. Section one of chapter sixty-six of the statutes of 1921 is repealed.

Repeal.

3. Section two of chapter seventy-two of the statutes of 1918 is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Provisional
directors.

“2.

"2. Joseph Narcisse Dupuis of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, merchant, James B. Klock of Klock's Mills, Gerald V. White of the town of Pembroke, and Napoleon Antoine Belcourt and George W. Volekman, of the city of Ottawa, all in the province of Ontario, shall be provisional directors of the Company."

Rights of
Government
to take over
works,
preserved.

4. Nothing in this Act shall affect or impair the rights of the Government of Canada under or by virtue of the provisions of the section substituted by section five of chapter one hundred and twenty-eight of the statutes of 1906 for section forty-three of chapter one hundred and three of the statutes of 1894.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 84.

An Act to confirm an Agreement between The Ottawa Electric Railway Company and the City of Ottawa.

[Assented to 27th May, 1924.]

WHEREAS The Ottawa Electric Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") was incorporated by an Act of Parliament of Canada, chapter eighty-six of the statutes of 1894, and by its petition has represented that the Company has entered into an agreement set out in the Schedule to this Act with the Corporation of the City of Ottawa (hereinafter called "the Corporation"), dated the twenty-fifth day of January, 1924, to build certain track extensions and new lines of street railway during a period of five years, and to establish fares for the transportation of passengers on the Company's system, and for other purposes; and whereas the Company has prayed that the said agreement be ratified and confirmed, and that the said parties be empowered and authorized to carry out their respective obligations and to exercise their respective privileges thereunder, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows: —

Preamble.

1892, c. 53;
1894, c. 86;
1899, c. 82;
1903, c. 171.

1. The agreement set out in the Schedule to this Act, dated the twenty-fifth day of January, 1924, between the Company and the Corporation is ratified and confirmed, and the parties thereto are hereby empowered and authorized to carry out their respective obligations and to exercise their respective privileges thereunder.

Agreement
ratified and
confirmed.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of *The Railway Act, 1919*, and amendments thereto, the rates of fares on The Ottawa Electric Railway Company's transportation system, as established by the said agreement, shall not be altered before the thirteenth day of August, 1928, either by the parties thereto or by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and thereafter any alteration in such fares shall be governed by the terms and conditions of the said agreement.

Rates not to
be altered
before 13th
August, 1928.

SCHEDULE.

AGREEMENT dated the 25th day of January, 1924, between the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, hereinafter called the "City", of the first part, and the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, hereinafter called the "Company", of the second part.

Witnesseth that the parties hereto have agreed as follows:—

1. In this Agreement, unless the context shall otherwise require, the words,

(a) "Board" or "Board of Railway Commissioners" shall mean and include the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and any other body subject to Federal jurisdiction that may at any time hereafter have either in whole or in part the powers of such Board.

(b) "Five year period" shall mean each successive period of five years reckoned from and after August 13th, 1923.

(c) "School child" shall mean a child certified in writing to the Company to be under the age of fourteen years by a teacher in a public, or a separate school, or in a collegiate institute, or in such private schools as may be recognized by the Company and to be in attendance at such school.

(d) "Transportation system" shall mean any system for the operation of electric cars, either on metal tracks or without tracks, or for the operation of motor busses by gasolene, electricity or other power, except the force of animals, and any system for the operation of vehicles for the carriage of passengers, but shall not include vehicles chartered for special trips, such as cabs and taxi-cabs.

(e) "Track" shall have the meaning defined by clause 52 of the Agreement dated June 28th, 1893.

2. All written Agreements, By-laws and Statutes governing the relations between the parties hereto, and the powers of the Company, in so far as they are in force and effect on January 1st, 1924, shall remain in full force and effect, except in so far as they are, or may become, inconsistent with or altered by, or under, the terms of this Agreement.

3. (a) The Company shall build all those certain track extensions and new lines of street railway (referred to on pages 28 to 33 inclusive of the printed report of R. M. Feustel, dated September, 1922, annexed hereto as Schedule "B"), described in Schedule "A" hereto, in accordance with the terms of said Schedule "A".

(b) The Company will also carry out in the years specified in such report the recommendations contained therein as to matters other than track extensions and additions, which recommendations are contained in Schedule "B" hereto.

(c) Whenever and so often as the City shall, during any five year period, propose that the Company shall extend the lines of its transportation system, the City shall notify the

Company not later than Eighteen (18) months before the expiration of the current five year period of such desire, and upon failure of the parties to agree within two (2) months after such notice, the question whether such work shall be done shall be forthwith submitted to a Board of Three (3) arbitrators for arbitration, under *The Arbitration Act* (Ontario) as it now stands. The award of any such Board of Arbitration shall be null and void, unless it is made at least one year before the expiration of the said current five year period, notwithstanding the provisions of any Act to the contrary.

(d) The Company shall not be obliged to make any extensions, or to add to its equipment, after receiving notice from the City of its intention to purchase under the Agreement dated June 28th, 1893, now in force between the parties.

(e) In the event of the Company being prevented by the act of God, strikes, the King's enemies or other like cause beyond its control, from completing any of the works which under this Agreement the Company undertakes to construct, or which it may hereafter agree or be directed to construct within such respective periods of time as are now or may hereafter be fixed for such purpose, the Company will provide during such delay, other suitable means of transportation for the district to be served by such proposed additional or extended lines.

4. (a) Five cents for adults and for children over 51 inches in height; three cents for children under 51 inches in height; and twenty trips for fifty cents for school children; (which last mentioned tickets shall be good only between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.) shall be the fares for the transportation of passengers from one point to another on the Company's transportation system, within the areas hereinafter in this clause described, except between the hours of twelve o'clock midnight and six a.m., during which time not more than ten cents shall be the fare for all passengers.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of the Railway Act (Canada) 1919, or of any subsequent Act amending the same, or of any order in council made thereunder, the above fares shall not be altered until the 13th day of August, 1928, and then only if such alteration is permitted in accordance with clause 9 hereof and only while such alteration remains in force.

(c) The fares specified in sub-clause (a) of this clause shall be in force (1) on the Company's transportation system now or hereafter constructed or operated within the present limits of the City and (2) on that part of the Company's existing lines outside the limits of the City that runs to Cloverdale Avenue in Rockcliffe Park, and (3) upon such lines as are now or as may hereafter be constructed into the

Central Experimental Farm, and (4) on the present lines of the Company in the province of Quebec and as far as, but not including, Main Street in the City of Hull.

5. During the term of this Agreement and of the said Agreement of June 28th, 1893, and of any extensions or renewals thereof, the City shall grant the Company exemption from taxation and all other municipal rates on its franchises, tracks, rolling stock and other personal property used in and about the working of the transportation system, also on the income of the Company from the working of the said transportation system. But this shall not apply to the real estate of the Company. This exemption shall apply to the tax known as Business Tax, it being the intention of the parties hereto that the Company shall under this supplementary agreement, have the same exemption from taxation as it had during the first thirty years of the Agreement of June 28th, 1893.

6. Regulation 11 of the Schedule attached to the Agreement dated June 28th, 1893, is hereby cancelled and declared to be no longer binding upon the Company. The Company may own and operate within the territory and on the lines referred to in sub-clause (c) of clause 4 hereof, such numbers of cars operated by one employee, as shall not exceed forty per cent. of the number of cars in operation on such part of the Company's transportation system from time to time. The introduction or the use of such cars upon the said System shall not cause any employee of the Company to lose his position or seniority with the Company. Employees operating such cars shall be paid at the rate of five cents per hour in excess of the wage rate current for motormen and conductors of like seniority from time to time.

7. The Company may operate its transportation system on Sundays within the limits of the City, as such limits may be from time to time, and the fares payable on Sundays shall be the same as those from time to time payable on week-days.

8. (a) The Company shall have and may exercise during the term of this Agreement, and of the said Agreement of June 28th, 1893, and of any extension and renewal thereof, an exclusive franchise to construct, complete, maintain and operate within the limits of the City, as such limits may be from time to time, a transportation system, on the Company's present lines and any extensions or additions thereto, it being the intention of the parties hereto that the Company shall not be subject to competition in its business of transporting passengers whether such competition be in the nature of motor busses or otherwise.

(b) The City will not oppose applications by the Company for privileges to be exercised beyond the limits of the City as such limits may be from time to time.

(c) The Company will not object to the operation, within the limits of the City, as such limits may be from time to

time, of motor busses running between any point within one-quarter mile of the City Hall and towns and villages whether incorporated or unincorporated outside the said limits, but no such motor bus shall convey passengers from one point within the said City limits to another point therein.

(d) The City shall pass such by-laws as the Company may request and as it lawfully may, to enable the Company to enforce the provisions of sub-clauses (a) and (c) of this clause, but the City shall not be obliged to enforce such provisions.

(e) Notwithstanding anything contained in this clause, during any and all times that the Company is prevented from regularly operating its lines for more than one day, the City may authorize the operation during such time of motor busses or other vehicles as public carriers.

(f) Nothing herein shall affect the right which any railway or other company may have, on January 1st, 1924, to operate a steam or an electric railway, wholly or in part, within the City limits and to carry passengers or freight, but, except in the case of a steam railway, the City shall not renew or extend any such right upon its expiration.

(g) The franchise or right given by sub-clause (a) of this clause shall include the right to construct, maintain and operate such equipment and other things as are, or may become, usual or necessary in connection with a transportation system; subject, however, to the provisions of any by-law of the City now or hereafter passed respecting the zoning or the location of buildings.

9. (a) Should the Company consider that the revenue to be derived from the operation of the part of its transportation system within the City limits, as they may be from time to time, and from the other lines mentioned in sub-clause (c) of clause 4 hereof (hereinafter in this clause called "the said part"), will be insufficient to provide during the five year period next succeeding the five year period then current, for the following items, viz., the cost of operating the said part and such portion of the cost of operating works in connection with the Company's transportation system as is properly chargeable to the said part, and of maintaining and keeping up the same in an efficient condition, and of making proper provision for their depreciation, renewal and replacement, and for a just and reasonable return to the Company on the capital investment in the said part and on such portion of the capital investment in the said works as is properly chargeable to the said part, as such capital investments may be from time to time, the Company may notify the City in writing not later than one year before the end of any five year period, that it cannot profitably continue, after such period, the tariff of fares then in effect on the said part, and shall submit therewith a tariff of fares, and the tariff of fares to be effective during

the next five year period shall thereupon be open for discussion between the parties hereto.

(b) Should no satisfactory adjustment be effected within one month after such notification, the Company may, at any time thereafter, apply to the Board of Railway Commissioners for authority to charge such an increased tariff of fares on the said part of the said system, during the next five year period, as will produce a sum sufficient to provide in such period for the said items.

(c) Should the revenue to be derived from the operation of the said part appear likely to be more than sufficient, in the opinion of the City expressed by resolution, to provide during the five year period next succeeding the five year period then current, for the said items, then the City may notify the Company in writing, one year before the end of any five year period, that it considers the fares excessive, and if no satisfactory adjustment of the matter is made within one month after such notification, the City may apply to the Board for such a decrease in fares upon the said part during the next five year period, as will allow a revenue not more than sufficient to provide for the said items.

(d) Whenever notice has been served by the Company or by the Corporation under clause 9 of this Agreement, any accountant or engineer instructed by the Corporation by a resolution shall have full right of access to the books, records, documents, vouchers and balance sheets of the Company, and shall have full right to examine the same, and to take extracts therefrom.

(e) The parties hereto shall accept the judgment or order of the Board made on any application under this clause, as final and binding, and shall not appeal therefrom.

(f) In the event of the Company making an application under this clause, and the City thereafter serving notice upon the Company of its intention to purchase the Company's property, as provided by clause 4 (b) of the Agreement dated June 28th, 1893, it shall be a sufficient compliance with the last mentioned clause if the City shall give the Company six months' notice of such intention.

10. Clause 49 of the said Agreement dated June 28th, 1893, is hereby cancelled and declared to be no longer binding on the Company.

11. In the event of it becoming necessary to build or rebuild, strengthen or extend any bridge, viaduct or subway, in order that any of the lines of railway, which the Company by this Agreement undertakes, or may be required, to construct and operate, shall be constructed and operated under or over the same, if the parties hereto cannot agree as to the proportions in which the cost of building, rebuilding or extending such bridge, viaduct or subway shall be borne between the City and the Company, or as between the City

and the Company and any other Company liable to contribute thereto, either party may apply to the Board for an order fixing and apportioning such cost, and the Company will pay such proportion of such cost as may be determined by such Board. The part of such work which the Company is ordered to pay for or to maintain shall be deemed to be a work in connection with the Company's system.

12. If the Corporation shall lay down or relay any pavement upon any street or part of street within such period of time as shall elapse, in any case, between the time when the City shall have first proposed or agreed to an extension of the tracks of the Company upon such street or part of a street, and the expiration of the period of time within which the Company has agreed to lay down the same, and if the laying or relaying of such pavement shall have the effect of increasing the cost which the Company would otherwise be put to in laying down its tracks and works thereon, such increase in the cost thereof shall be borne by the Corporation.

13. The parties hereto agree to join in applying to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario for legislation confirming and ratifying this Agreement, and declaring the same to be valid, legal and binding upon the parties hereto (the expense of such legislation to be borne by the Company).

14. If any permission, approval, confirmation, or other thing necessary in order to make effective and valid the powers granted to the Company by this Agreement shall not be obtained by the City, then this Agreement shall not be binding, and the parties shall be restored to their rights and legal positions as they existed immediately prior to the execution of this Agreement, without having any claim for damages arising out of the failure to obtain such thing.

15. The Company may at the request of the City, to be expressed by by-law, substitute other streets or parts thereof for the purpose of reaching the objective points of the extensions referred to in Schedule "A".

16. Any Board of Arbitration appointed under Clause 4 of the said Agreement dated June 28th, 1893, shall consist of three arbitrators, and the constitution and procedure of such Board of Arbitrators shall be governed by *The Arbitration Act* (Ontario) as it now stands.

17. This Agreement and all the terms and conditions of the said Agreement of June 28th, 1893, not inconsistent herewith, or altered hereby, shall be binding upon the City and upon the Company, its successors and assigns, and upon any Company which may be now or shall hereafter operate the transportation system or any part or parts of the said system, authorized by either of the said Agreements.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto affixed their Seals attested to by their respective proper officers in that behalf.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA

HENRY WATTERS,

Mayor.

NORMAN H. H. LETT,

Clerk.

THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY

T. AHEARN,

President.

G. L. SNELLING,

Secretary-Treasurer.

SCHEDULE "A".

TO BE ATTACHED TO AND FORM PART OF AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA AND THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY ON

TRACK EXTENSIONS.

No. 1. Double track on Laurier Ave. from Nicholas St. to Elgin St. Single track curve connecting west bound track on Queen St. with north bound track on Elgin St.

No. 2. A double track line by way of Pretoria Avenue Bridge and Hawthorne Ave. to Main St. in Ottawa East and along Main St. to Clegg St., with a single track loop on Clegg, Glenora and Herridge Sts.; such line to connect either with the Bank St. line by a single track by way of Pretoria Ave. or the present terminus of the Elgin St. line.

No. 3. A double track line on Bronson Ave. from Gladstone Ave. south to Findlay Ave., and a single track loop on Findlay, Muriel and Centre Streets.

No. 4. Single track on Cobourg St. from the car barn north to connect with the existing loop at the corner of Cobourg and Murray Streets.

No. 5. Double tracks on Queen Street, from Bank to Lyon Streets and on Lyon Street from Queen to Gladstone Avenue.

No. 6. Double tracks on Rideau St. from Charlotte St. to Cummings Bridge and on the Montreal Road from Cummings Bridge to a point near its junction with Church Street.

No. 7. Double tracks on Beechwood Avenue from Crichton Street to Springfield Road, with a single track loop on Beechwood Avenue, Butternut Terrace, Maple Lane and Springfield Road.

No. 8. A single track line on Ruskin Avenue from Holland Avenue past the new civic hospital to Fairmont Avenue and on Fairmont Avenue to Wellington Street.

A single track on Fairmont Avenue from its junction with Ruskin across Carling Avenue to join the existing Experimental Farm line.

No. 9. Double tracks on Wellington Street from Preston Street to the junction of Wellington and Somerset Streets at Garland's corner.

No. 10. Double tracks on Nicholas Street from Laurier Avenue to a point near the south corner of Varsity Oval and east of Templeton Street to Marlborough Avenue terminating in a small single track loop.

No. 11. Double tracks on Main Street, Ottawa East, from Clegg to a point near the Rideau River then bearing slightly west terminating in a small single track loop.

No. 12. Double tracks on Bank Street from Grove Street south and across Billings Bridge on to the Bank Street Road to a point where it is proposed that a passenger railway station may be built some time in the future.

TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

The above extensions to be constructed by The Ottawa Electric Railway Company as follows:—

No. 1. Within a year after agreement is signed, providing that the sidewalk on Laurier Avenue is set back by the City to allow double track construction.

No. 2. Within a year after written notice from the City is received by the Company declaring which of the alternative routes mentioned in item No. 2 of track extensions, the City desires to have used, until such extension is completed the Company will provide a bus service along the proposed route with fare and transfer privileges as on the other parts of the Company's system within the City limits.

No. 3. Within a year after agreement is signed, providing the City extends Muriel Street south from Centre to Findlay Avenue. Pending the removal of the cross town steam railway tracks at Bronson Avenue, this line to be connected by Powell Avenue with the existing tracks on Bell Street.

No. 4. Within a year after agreement is signed.

No. 5. Within two years after agreement is signed.

No. 6. Within two years after agreement is signed, provided the Company has been given proper and acceptable authority to construct that part of the said extension which lies outside the City of Ottawa.

No. 7. Within two years after agreement is signed, contingent upon permission being obtained from the proper authorities for that part of the extension which lies outside the City of Ottawa.

No. 8. Within three years after agreement is signed, providing the City extends Ruskin Avenue east from Holland Avenue to Fairmont Avenue.

No. 9. Within three years after agreement is signed, providing the Wellington Street viaduct is reconstructed.

No. 10. Within four years after agreement is signed, providing the City extends Templeton Street west to Nicholas through the south corner of the Varsity Oval.

No. 11. To be submitted to arbitration before a Board of three arbitrators, to be appointed as provided, and exercising the powers as conferred by the Arbitration Act (Ontario), to determine whether this extension is necessary or not, and also contingent on the City constructing a street through the Rideau Market Gardens.

No. 12. To be submitted to a Board of three arbitrators to be appointed as provided, and exercising the powers conferred by the Arbitration Act (Ontario), to determine the necessity for this extension, and also contingent upon permission being obtained from the proper authorities for that part of the extension which lies outside the City of Ottawa.

SCHEDULE "B"

TO AN AGREEMENT MADE BETWEEN THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA AND THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AND DATED THE 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1924.

OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY PROPOSED TRACK AND SERVICE EXTENSIONS.

At the close of the year of 1893 the Ottawa Electric Railway system consisted of slightly more than 26 miles; this mileage may therefore be considered as the length of the original electric railway. From 1894 to 1913 inclusive, a period of twenty years, the net additions and extensions to the system amounted to a little more than 30 miles, averaging one and one-half miles per year. Owing to the World War and since that time to the imminent expiration of the franchise, the total extensions since 1913 have amounted to only one mile.

Had normal conditions existed and extensions progressed at the rate of one and one-half miles per year, the system in 1922 would have amounted to 70 miles instead of approximately 58 miles as of to-day. In other words the system is 12 miles behind its past program of growth.

While the growth of the system has been retarded the population of the City has continued to increase, resulting in an increase in revenue passengers per year per mile of track from 423,300 in 1913 to 656,700 in 1921. The effect of this increase is an unusual congestion of cars in the centre of the City, especially on Sparks and Bank Streets, during the rush hours. This congestion so delays the service on all lines as to materially affect the travel of nearly all patrons of the system.

Steps should be taken so that the system may gradually catch up on its normal program of growth, building additions and extensions, over say a five year period, at a rate which will bring the system mileage to approximately what it would have been under normal and uninterrupted growth.

A study has been made of the City and its suburbs to determine the needs for extensions. This study indicates that there should be built, during the next five years, approximately 18 miles of new lines and that about one mile of the present system should be abandoned and removed, making a net addition of 17 miles. The system total would thus become, say in 1927, about 75 miles or approximately 3 miles less than it would be if the average growth shown for 20 years prior to 1914 had continued to and including 1927.

In order to keep from over-burdening the electric railway company in the matter of these extensions, they have been divided into five groups; one group to be built each year. The problem of determining which extension shall be built first is more or less simplified if the needs of the greatest number of patrons is given greatest weight.

EXTENSIONS DURING FIRST YEAR.

The first extension to be built should be a double track on Laurier Avenue, from Nicholas Street to Elgin Street, and the connection of the west bound track on Queen Street with the north bound track on Elgin Street. This construction will permit more nearly equal division of east and west traffic between Sparks and Queen Streets, and thus very materially reduce congestion in the center of the town.

In order to build a double track on Laurier Avenue as mentioned, it will be necessary for the City to consider Laurier Avenue between Elgin Street and the approach of the bridge over the canal, making the street the same width from curb to curb, as at present on the bridge. This can

best be done on the north side of the avenue, thus keeping the curbs in line with those on the bridge. This work will not necessitate the purchase of any property.

Under conditions existing in 1922, it is possible to operate cars on Queen Street, between Bank and Elgin Streets, east bound only, so that Queen Street carries about 22% of the normal service and 23% of the rush-hour service while Sparks Street must handle all west bound cars and is therefore very badly congested. The construction of the Laurier Avenue extension and connection of west bound track on Queen Street will permit Queen Street to carry 44% of both normal and rush-hour service, effecting a very material relief to Sparks Street.

The second extension should be double track on Elgin Street from Argyle Avenue south, then east over the canal to Main Street and south to Clegg Street with a single track loop on Clegg Street, Glenora Avenue and Herridge Street. This extension will care for some 3,000 people living in what is known as Ottawa East.

The third should be double track on Bronson Avenue from Gladstone Avenue south to Findlay Street and a single track loop on Findlay, Muriel and Centre Streets. To build this loop it will be necessary for the City to open Muriel Street through from Centre Street to Findlay Street. It is recommended that the present grade crossing on Bronson Avenue with the railroad tracks be used until such time as the City decides to build a viaduct.

The present tracks on Gladstone and Bell Streets from Bronson Avenue to the end of the line at Powell Avenue should be removed. The wooden bridge over the railroad tracks will soon need rebuilding for as it exists to-day, it is inadequate for the purpose and of an expensive type of bridge to maintain. The present patrons of the Bell Street line may be well served by the Bronson Avenue line and especially so if the City cuts through Flora Street from Bronson Avenue to Bell Street and Dolly Varden from Bell to Bronson Avenue. The opening of these streets is quite necessary for the proper expansion of the city, regardless of street car service.

To complete the construction for the first year of the proposed program, a single track should be built on Cobourg Street from the car house north to connect with the present track on Cobourg Street at Murray Street. This short connection will materially increase the flexibility of the operation of the northeastern portion of the system.

The construction recommended for the first year is about 4.5 miles or a net addition of about 4 miles of track at an estimated cost of \$174,380.

The company has been operating 113 cars in the evening rush period during the summer months of 1922. To continue operating the same number of cars during the winter

of 1922-1923, will allow only eight cars as reserve equipment—a condition which will practically demand a curtailment of the present service. In order to give proper service at the peak of travel, both now and after the construction proposed for the first year, the company needs 15 additional cars, which will cost approximately \$270,000.

The company is already handicapped by lack of car house space and facilities. To properly care for the cars to be purchased under this program of extensions it will be necessary to build either a new house or a large addition to one of the present car houses, costing about \$100,000.

The total cost of new track, cars and car house will be \$544,380.

Relief of congestion in the central district by the construction of Laurier Avenue extension will entail a slight re-routing of cars. The same will be true, to a minor degree, in each of the following years of this program; more particularly with regard to extension of suburban lines. The inevitable confusion due to re-routing in a small city where patrons are accustomed to a program of service unchanged for many years, may be materially lessened by use of illuminated signs on the front and sides of all cars. New cars should be purchased equipped with these signs and steps taken to equip all old cars, particularly those to be used on lines which are being in any way changed as to route.

EXTENSIONS DURING SECOND YEAR.

At the present time Bank Street, between Albert and Queen Streets, has the greatest amount of street car traffic of any street in the city. The proposed program aims to relieve this in the second year of construction, by building double track on Queen Street between Bank and Lyon Streets and on Lyon Street from Queen Street to Gladstone Avenue, and operating all Bronson Avenue-Elgin Street cars on this new track. Special work should be installed on this extension at the intersection of Lyon and Somerset Streets, so that some of the rush-hour service from Somerset Street may be diverted north on Lyon Street, thus making further relief to Bank Street during the rush-hour period.

This extension, and that on Laurier Avenue, will effect a marked improvement in the service through the central district of the city.

The sections known as Lindenlea and Eastview should be the next to receive car service. Extensions into these districts will also serve both Beechwood and Notre Dame Cemeteries and, while travel to cemeteries is more or less confined to Sundays and holidays—and that during summer months—and would show little or no profit, it must be considered as a service which in some degree is due certain

of those patrons who use other lines six days of the week. It is not intended that these two extensions should be built to the gates of the cemeteries, but by serving the population in these districts the lines will pass to within very short walking distances of the cemeteries.

The line into Eastview is of course outside the city limits and outside the franchise power of the City of Ottawa, but Eastview is practically a suburb of Ottawa and has a population of nearly 6,000. It is believed that a double track extension from the corner of Charlotte and Rideau Streets over Cummings Bridge and east on Montreal Road to a point near the junction of Main Street and Montreal Road, will be a profitable investment for the railway company. In fact it seems so evident that the company will desire to build this extension, that it has been included for the purpose of this study, in the second year of construction.

The line to Lindenlea is recommended as double track from the junction of Beechwood Avenue and Crichton Street northeast on Beechwood Avenue to Springfield Road. From this point, owing to the narrowness of the streets, it is recommended that single track be built on Beechwood Avenue, Butternut Terrace, Maple Lane and Springfield Road, back to join the double track on Beechwood Avenue. With this construction a very satisfactory service may be rendered by operating in one direction around this Lindenlea loop; the direction to be that indicated by the order in which the streets are named above, in other words, North on Butternut Terrace and South on Springfield Road.

The construction just outlined for the second year amounts to approximately 6 miles and would cost about \$217,710. In addition to the track construction there will be needed about ten additional passenger cars, one large double truck snow sweeper and a snow plough. This rolling stock will cost about \$132,000. The increase in service—car miles operated—will also demand additional substation equipment, costing approximately \$20,000. The total capital expenditures for this second year will be \$369,710.

EXTENSIONS DURING THE THIRD YEAR.

The first two years of this construction program will relieve the congestion in the centre of the city and place extensions into three districts having no service at the present time; districts already well populated yet having room for large growth, will be greatly enhanced by the new lines.

A large municipal hospital is now under construction just north of Carling Avenue and about 1,000 feet west of Fairmont Avenue. Undoubtedly the City of Ottawa will build a continuation of Ruskin Street from Holland Avenue to Fairmont Avenue as this new street would be about the

same distance from the hospital as is Carling Avenue. This continuation of Ruskin Street will not only give another easy means of reaching the new hospital but will open new and desirable territory for the construction of new dwellings.

Fairmont Avenue between Wellington Street and Bethany Road is now well built up but south of Bethany Road there are comparatively few houses, however, many new ones are under construction and the section is rapidly building up.

It is recommended, as part of the Third Year construction, to build a double track line from Wellington Street south on Fairmont Avenue to and across Carling Avenue into the property of the Experimental Farm; then west on the property of the Farm and connect with the present line where it turns south toward the Farm buildings. The extension of Ruskin Street should be double tracked from Holland Avenue to Fairmont Avenue, with proper special work at the junction with Fairmont Avenue to permit cars from the Experimental Farm to "we" at this point. At present Fairmont Avenue passes under the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway; this railway being carried over the avenue on a timber trestle. To make this subway usable for the street cars—in fact properly serviceable for vehicular traffic—the Grand Trunk Railway tracks should be carried across the avenue on a steel beam bridge.

The present tracks on Holland Avenue from Ruskin Street south and across Carling Avenue and east on the Experimental Farm property to the point where the line turns south, should be removed.

There is still much doubt as to the possibility of the removal or elevation of the railroad tracks crossing Wellington Street between Champagne and Breeze Hill Avenues, but it is thought possible that this question may be decided before the commencement of the third year of construction on this program. Assuming this question to have been decided, it is recommended that double track be built on Wellington Street from Preston Street to Somerset Street.

Service on the extensions to be built during the third year will necessitate the purchase of seven new double truck passenger cars and one double truck snow sweeper. The cost of these cars and the track construction—a little less than four miles of track and a net addition of 3.3 miles—would be approximately \$300,160.

EXTENSIONS DURING THE FOURTH YEAR.

The district south of that commonly known as "Sandy Hill" is the next requiring additional service. A study of this section plainly indicates that there will be little growth south of Templeton Street under present car service. Also there is ample room for development north of Templeton Street. It is believed there will be some material growth

before the fourth year of construction is commenced and that there will be a demand for increased service to this section; also that such service would be profitable and would hasten the development of the section. Therefore, it is recommended, during the fourth year of the construction, that a double track line be built south on Nicholas Street from Laurier Avenue to a point near the south corner of what is known as the "Varsity Oval". This extreme southern corner of the play ground is not used and should be purchased for the continuance of Templeton Street, at a slight angle to its present line, from King Edward Avenue to Nicholas Street. Double track construction should be continued from Nicholas Street upon Templeton Street, thence continued to Marlborough Avenue, at which point cars should be turned on a small loop.

Attention should be called to the grades in the Sandy Hill section. It was only after careful study that the route just outlined was determined upon as containing not only the easiest grades but also the only ones safe for operation, and still provide a route which would properly serve this district.

It is a well known fact that street railway lines induce the building up of districts which they serve. Bearing this in mind it is believed that during the fourth year of this program it will be found expedient to extend the line in Ottawa East. While a half mile south on Main Street might reach the limit of the new settlement at this future date it is recommended that during this construction period a double track extension be built south on Main Street from Clegg Street to a point near the Rideau River, then bearing slightly west continue until it reaches the edge of the present settlement and there building a small single track loop.

The 2.75 miles of extensions recommended and ten new cars would make the fourth year construction cost approximately \$209,440.

EXTENSIONS DURING FIFTH YEAR.

There is now, and has been for some time past, more or less agitation for removal and relocation of railroad tracks in and about the City of Ottawa. Among these plans is one for a line which would have a passenger station, known as Ottawa South, on the south side of the Rideau River, near the Bank Street bridge. Such a station would certainly demand street car service to the centre of the town. Whether this change will be made by the beginning of the fifth year of this program is considered immaterial for it is believed that the increase in population and business along the southern end of Bank Street and immediately across the river, will warrant a double track extension on Bank Street from Grove Street, south and across the bridge over the

Rideau River. This extension of about one mile and five new cars would cost about \$94,000.

The total cost of new construction, new cars, equipment and car house on this five years' program is estimated at \$1,517,690.

Track extensions are shown for each year of this program upon a map which also shows the distribution of population of the City of Ottawa and municipality of Eastview.

DENSITY OF CAR TRAFFIC.

Car flow diagrams have been prepared showing graphically the cars per hour in each direction on all streets in the central district of the city during present normal service and present rush-hour service. There are also car flow diagrams showing both normal and rush-hour service after completion of the proposed program of construction. A comparison of these diagrams will clearly show that, even with a 17% increase in service through the central district after completion of the proposed construction, there is much less congestion than under the present method of operation.

OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES.

The estimates of operating expenses for each year of this proposed program of construction were based upon the actual experience of the company—the greatest consideration being given to the total operating expenses and expenses per car mile for the year of 1921. However the employees of the company accepted a reduction of 12 per cent in wage rates effective July 1, 1922, which reduction will decrease the operating expenses per car mile since that date.

Fluctuations in labour rates and costs of materials during the next five years will probably be slight, so the costs per mile for 1921, adjusted by the reduction in labour rates, have been used to estimate the operating expenses for each year of this program.

Taxes have been estimated upon the 1922 basis of taxation—mileage basis for track, valuation for real and personal property and net income for income tax.

OPERATING REVENUE.

The past history of the company shows a steady increase in the riding habit of the patrons of the company, until in 1921 it reached the point of 336 rides per capita per annum. Past history would of course indicate a further steady increase but it is believed that the peak has been reached.

Based upon the assumption of 330 rides per capita per annum and the indicated normal growth of the city, the passenger revenue has been estimated for each year of this program allowing for the continuance of the "Limited" and "Sunday" reduced rate ticket.

The increase in population and distribution of density of population is well indicated by the four maps showing graphically the density of the population for the years 1890, 1900, 1910 and 1920.

About ten per cent of the revenue passengers used "Limited" or "Sunday" tickets, the abolition of which tickets would effect an increase in revenue varying from \$70,000 in the first year to \$80,000 in the fifth year.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA,

HENRY WATTERS,

Mayor.

NORMAN H. H. LETT,

City Clerk.

THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

T. AHEARN,

President.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 85.

An Act respecting the Commercial Travellers Mutual Insurance Society.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS the Commercial Travellers Mutual Benefit Society, hereinafter called "the provincial corporation," has by its petition represented that it was incorporated on the twenty-second day of March, 1882, under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario respecting benevolent, provident and other societies, being chapter one hundred and sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the province of Ontario, 1877; and that the said provincial corporation has since the date of its incorporation carried on, and is now carrying on, the purposes for which it was incorporated under the powers conferred upon it by law and the said Act and has prayed, in effect, that it may be incorporated under the name of "Commercial Travellers Mutual Insurance Society," with power to acquire and take over the undertaking of the provincial corporation and exercise its powers throughout the Dominion of Canada, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.
R.S. Ont., 1877, c. 167.

1. The present members of the provincial corporation mentioned in the preamble are incorporated under the name of "Commercial Travellers Mutual Insurance Society," hereinafter called "the Society."

Incorporation.
Corporate name.

2. The objects, purposes and powers of the Society shall include power and authority,—

Objects, purposes and powers.

- (a) Subject as hereinafter provided, to acquire and take over all or any part of the assets, property, rights, business and undertaking of the provincial corporation.
- (b) To unite its members in social and fraternal bonds;
- (c) To establish, maintain and administer an insurance fund for the payment of:—

(i) A benefit not exceeding five thousand dollars at the death of a member, the premiums for which shall be payable during the whole of life of the member or during a certain number of years;

(ii) An old age endowment benefit not exceeding five thousand dollars, payable after the expiration of a certain number of years or upon the attainment of a certain age, but in neither case payable before the attainment by the member of the age of sixty-five years; or payable in the case of the death of a member prior to the expiration of the endowment period;

(iii) A life annuity benefit not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum payable on and after the attainment by the member of the age of sixty-five years;

(iv) A benefit to members in case of disability, temporary or permanent, not exceeding one-half the amount of the mortuary benefit under the contract, the amount payable on the death of the member being reduced by the amount paid as such disability benefit;

(d) To establish, maintain and administer a fund for the payment of sick benefits not exceeding ten dollars per week.

(e) To establish, maintain and administer such other fund or funds as may be provided by the by-laws of the Society, and as may be necessary to the attainment of the foregoing objects.

Head office.

3. The head office of the Society shall be at the city of Toronto in the province of Ontario.

Officers of the Society.

4. The affairs of the Society shall be administered by a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and a board of eighteen trustees; the president, vice-president, treasurer and trustees shall be elected from the members of the Society for such terms and in such manner as by by-law may be determined, and the secretary shall be an appointed officer.

First officers and trustees.

5. The present president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary and board of trustees of the provincial corporation shall be the first officers and trustees respectively of the Society and shall hold office until their successors are elected or appointed under the provisions of the by-laws of the Society.

First annual meeting.

6. The first annual meeting of the Society shall be held at its head office on the third Saturday in February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and thereafter the Society's annual meetings shall be held on the third Saturday of February in each year, and at each annual meeting a statement of the Society's affairs shall be submitted.

Annual meetings.

7. The Society shall have power from time to time to make, amend, and repeal by-laws and regulations for governing the election of officers and trustees and prescribing and defining their duties and powers, the holding of meetings, the admission of members, fixing and refixing of the amounts of the premiums, dues and assessments to be paid by its members, and generally for the governing of and respecting all the activities, business and affairs of the Society. By-laws.

8. (1) The Society may maintain a general fund to which shall be credited all dues and other sums intended to be used for the payment of expenses and administration and all expenses of the Society shall be payable out of such fund. General fund.

(2) The Society may make provision in its by-laws whereby in the event of there being a deficiency in the general fund and a surplus above all liabilities in any one or more of the benefit funds, the annual meeting of the Society may in any year provide for the allocation to the general fund of such portion as the actuary of the Society may recommend of the premiums or assessments, falling due during the succeeding twelve months in any benefit fund or funds in which there is a surplus, the amount so allocated to the general fund during the said period not to exceed, however, two months' premiums in the said benefit fund or funds. In case of deficiency in the general fund

(3) Notice of intention to make an allocation to the general fund of any premiums or assessments or portions thereof as provided in the last preceding subsection, shall be given by mail to the members of the Society at least one month before such allocation is made. Proviso.

9. The Society may make provision in its constitution whereby such portion as shall be approved by the actuary of the Society, of the surplus above all liabilities in any benefit fund, may be applied to grant new or additional benefits to the members of the Society or to the remission of premiums or a portion thereof. Notice before allocation to the general fund.

10. The Society may make provision in its constitution for the granting of loans on policies (or certificates of insurance) for the purpose of paying the premiums thereof, and with respect to policies or contracts of insurance which have been in force for three years for the granting of paid up policies and automatic non-forfeiture privileges or other equities or benefits in lieu thereof. Power to make certain provision respecting surplus in any benefit fund.

11. The existing by-laws and regulations of the provincial corporation insofar as they are applicable and subject to the provisions hereof, shall govern the affairs of the Society Power respecting loans on policies.

Certain by-laws and regulations to govern the affairs of the Society.

and the members thereof from the date of its incorporation until and including the date of the first annual meeting of the Society.

Approval
of Treasury
Board
required.

12. The Society shall not exercise the powers set out in paragraph (a) of section two of this Act until the terms of any agreement as to the acquisition of the property, rights, assets, business or undertaking of the provincial corporation shall have been submitted to and approved of by the Treasury Board.

Limitation
of certain
powers.

13. Until the Superintendent of Insurance shall be satisfied that the provincial corporation is ceasing to carry on its business and undertaking except for the purpose of transferring its property, rights, assets, business and undertaking to the Society and that the provincial corporation will not resume business under the powers conferred upon it by the Statutes of Ontario mentioned in the preamble to this Act, the Society shall exercise the powers set out in paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section two of this Act only to the extent necessary for the carrying out of the objects or purposes set out in paragraph (a) of section two of this Act.

Liabilities
upon
transfer.

14. The Society shall upon the transfer to it of the property, rights, assets, business and undertaking of the provincial corporation be liable for and shall pay, carry out, perform and discharge all the debts, obligations, liabilities and contracts of the provincial corporation and any person having any claim, demand, right, cause of action or complaint against the provincial corporation or to whom the provincial corporation is under any obligation, liability or contract, shall have the same rights and powers with respect thereto and to the realization thereof against the Society as such person has against the provincial corporation.

Investment
of funds.

15. The Society shall invest its funds only in accordance with the provisions of section sixty-eight and paragraphs (a), (b) 1, (c) and (d) of subsection one of section sixty of *The Insurance Act, 1917*, and shall have the power of lending its funds only on the security of any of the securities in which the Society may invest and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of subsection two of section sixty of the said Act.

Insurance
Act, 1917,
applicable.
Exceptions.

16. The Society shall be subject to the provisions of *The Insurance Act, 1917*, and amendments thereto, except section one hundred and seven thereof and except in so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

17. This Act shall come into force upon such day as the Governor in Council may by proclamation appoint, and such proclamation may be made only if the Treasury Board has been satisfied that this Act has been approved and accepted by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present or represented by proxy at a general meeting of the provincial corporation, called for that purpose.

Commence-
ment of Act.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 86.

An Act respecting The General Animals Insurance Company of Canada.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS The General Animals Insurance Company of Canada has by its petition represented that it was duly incorporated by chapter eighty-seven of the statutes of 1907, and has prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth; and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.
1907, c. 87.

1. The name of The General Animals Insurance Company of Canada, mentioned in the preamble, hereinafter called “the Company”, is hereby changed to “Canadian General Insurance Company”, but such change of name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Company, nor in any way affect any suit or proceeding now pending or judgment existing, either by, or in favor of, or against the Company, which notwithstanding such change in the name of the Company, may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed.

Change of name.

2. Sections three to eleven, both inclusive, of chapter eighty-seven of the statutes of 1907 are hereby repealed and the following sections are substituted therefor:—

New sections substituted.

“3. The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, which may be increased to one million dollars.

Capital.
Increase.

“4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called, shall be one hundred thousand dollars.

Shares.
Subscription before election of directors.

“5.

Classes of
business
authorized.

"5. The Company may make contracts of any of the following classes of insurance:—

- (a) Live stock insurance;
- (b) Plate glass insurance;
- (c) Automobile insurance;
- (d) Fire insurance;
- (e) Accident insurance;
- (f) Guarantee insurance;
- (g) Burglary insurance;
- (h) Inland transportation insurance;
- (i) Sprinkler leakage insurance;
- (j) Tornado insurance.

Conditions
for
commencing
business.

Live stock
and plate
glass
insurance.

Automobile
insurance.

"6. (1) The Company shall not commence the business of live stock insurance and plate glass insurance until not less than one hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock has been *bonâ fide* subscribed and not less than forty thousand dollars has been paid thereon.

"(2) The Company shall not commence the business of automobile insurance (excluding insurance against loss or damage to an automobile by fire) in addition to the business of live stock insurance and plate glass insurance, until the paid capital or the paid capital and surplus amount to at least sixty thousand dollars.

Fire
insurance on
automobiles.

"(3) The Company shall not commence the business of automobile insurance in addition to the business of live stock insurance and plate glass insurance, until its subscribed capital has been increased to at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and its paid capital together with its surplus amount to at least one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Fire
insurance
generally.

"(4) The Company shall not commence the business of fire insurance in all its branches, in addition to the business of live stock insurance, plate glass insurance and automobile insurance, until at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the capital stock has been subscribed, nor until the paid capital and surplus amount to at least one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Other classes
of insurance.

"(5) The Company shall not commence the other classes of business authorized by section five of this Act, or any of them, in addition to the classes mentioned in subsections (2), (3) and (4) of this section until the paid capital, or the paid capital together with the surplus, have been increased by an amount or amounts dependent upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say: For accident insurance the said increase shall be not less than forty thousand dollars; for guarantee insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for burglary insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for inland transportation insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for sprinkler leakage insurance not

less

less than ten thousand dollars; and for tornado insurance not less than ten thousand dollars.

"(6) The Company shall, at or before the expiration of one year from the date of its receiving a license for the transaction of fire insurance in all its branches, increase the amount paid on its capital stock by the sum of at least fifteen thousand dollars; and during each of the succeeding four years at least an additional fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid on account of its capital stock until the total paid capital together with its surplus exceeds the total amount required by the preceding subsections of this section by at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

Increases of
capital
required.

"(7) In this section the word "surplus" means excess of assets over liabilities, including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

"Surplus"
defined.

"7. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Toronto in the province of Ontario.

Head office.

"8. The Company is hereby authorized to acquire the whole or any part of the rights and property of Canadian General Insurance Company incorporated by chapter 68 of the statutes of 1922, and in the case of such acquisition the Company shall perform and discharge all such duties, obligations and liabilities of Canadian General Insurance Company with respect to the rights and property acquired as are not performed or discharged by that company.

Authority to
acquire
another
company's
business.

"9. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, the Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities and shall be subject to all the liabilities and provisions set out in *The Insurance Act, 1917*, and its amendments, so far as they may be applicable to the company, and it is hereby declared that *The Insurance Act, 1917*, and its amendments shall apply to the Company to the same extent as if the Company were originally incorporated after the fourth day of May, 1910."

Application of
Insurance
Act.
1917, c. 29.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 87.

An Act to change the name of Imperial Underwriters Corporation of Canada to "Imperial Insurance Office."

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Imperial Underwriters Corporation of Canada 1913, c. 137.
has by its petition prayed that an Act may be passed to change the name of the said Corporation to "Imperial Insurance Office," and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The name of Imperial Underwriters Corporation of Canada, hereinafter called "the Corporation," is changed to "Imperial Insurance Office," but such change of name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Corporation, nor in any way affect any suit or proceedings now pending or judgment existing either by or in favour of or against the Corporation which, notwithstanding such change in the name of the Corporation, may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed.

Name
changed.

Existing
rights
saved.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 88.

An Act to incorporate The Laurentian Insurance Company.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Lyon Cohen, merchant, Joseph Levinson, senior, merchant, and Allan J. Hart, broker, all of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are hereby incorporated under the name of "The Laurentian Insurance Company", hereinafter called "the Company".

Incorporation.

Corporate name.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Provisional directors.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars.

Capital stock.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called shall be one hundred thousand dollars.

Subscription before first general meeting.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Head office.

6. The Company may make contracts of any of the following classes of insurance:—

Classes of insurance authorized.

- (a) Fire insurance,
- (b) Automobile insurance,
- (c) Plate glass insurance,
- (d) Burglary insurance,
- (e) Inland marine insurance,
- (f) Inland transportation insurance,

- (g) Forgery insurance,
- (h) Guaranty insurance,
- (i) Accident insurance,
- (j) Sickness insurance.

Amount of capital to be subscribed and paid before commencing business.
Fire insurance.
Other classes of insurance.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bonâ fide* subscribed and at least one hundred thousand dollars paid thereon. It may then transact the business of fire insurance.

(2) The Company shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the subscribed capital has been increased to at least three hundred thousand dollars, and until the paid capital or the paid capital together with the surplus has been increased by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for automobile insurance the said increase shall be not less than twenty thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for burglary insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars; for inland marine insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for inland transportation insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for forgery insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for guaranty insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for accident insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; and for sickness insurance not less than ten thousand dollars.

Periodic increases of amount paid on capital stock.

(3) The Company shall at or before the expiration of one year from the date of its receiving a license for the transaction of fire insurance, increase the amount paid on the capital stock by the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and during each of the succeeding four years an additional fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid on account of its said capital stock until the total paid capital, together with its surplus, exceeds the total amount from time to time required by the preceding subsection of this section by at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

“Surplus” defined.

(4) In this section the word “surplus” means excess of assets over liabilities including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

1917, c. 29.

8. *The Insurance Act, 1917*, shall apply to the Company.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 89.

An Act to incorporate Merchants Casualty Insurance Company.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Sydney Charles Tweed, insurance manager, Preamble.
Leo M. Fingard, insurance manager, James Clayton Haight, barrister-at-law, all of the town of Waterloo, in the province of Ontario, and the Honourable Henry W. Laird, Senator, of the city of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The persons named in the preamble, and also Edward F. Seagram, manufacturer, Aloyes Bauer, manufacturer, both of the town of Waterloo, in the province of Ontario, and Frank C. Biggs, farmer, of the town of Dundas, in the province of Ontario, together with such other persons as become shareholders in the Company, are hereby incorporated under the name of "Merchants Casualty Insurance Company", hereinafter called "the Company." Incorporation.
Corporate name.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company. Provisional directors.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be two million dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each. Capital stock.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called, shall be one hundred thousand dollars. Subscription before election of directors.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the town of Waterloo, in the province of Ontario. Head office.

Classes of
business
authorized.

6. The Company may make contracts of the following classes of insurance:—

- (a) Accident insurance;
- (b) Sickness insurance;
- (c) Automobile insurance;
- (d) Burglary insurance;
- (e) Guarantee insurance;
- (f) Plate Glass insurance;
- (g) Fire insurance;
- (h) Sprinkler Leakage insurance;
- (i) Steam Boiler insurance;
- (j) Cyclone or Tornado insurance.

Commence-
ment of
business.

7. (1) The Company shall not commence the business of accident insurance, sickness insurance and automobile insurance until at least five hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of the company has been subscribed and at least one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars has been paid thereon.

Stock
subscription
and
payment.

Other classes
of business.

(2) The Company shall not commence the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act, or any of them, in addition to the classes mentioned in subsection one of this section until the paid capital or the paid capital together with the surplus has been increased by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say:—for burglary insurance the said increase shall be not less than twenty thousand dollars; for guarantee insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for plate glass insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for fire insurance not less than one hundred thousand dollars; for sprinkler leakage insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for steam boiler insurance not less than ten thousand dollars and for cyclone or tornado insurance not less than ten thousand dollars.

Increases of
paid-up stock
required.

(3) The Company, on or before the expiration of one year from the date of its receiving a license for the transaction of fire insurance shall increase the amount paid on its capital stock by the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. During each of the succeeding four years an additional fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid on account of its said capital stock until the total paid capital, together with the surplus exceeds the total amount required by the preceding subsection of this section by at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

“Surplus”
defined.

(4) In this section the word “surplus” means excess of assets over liabilities including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned premiums

calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the company in force.

8. The Company may acquire the whole or any part of the rights and property of Merchants Casualty Company, a company incorporated by chapter 117 of the statutes of 1913 of the Province of Manitoba; and in the event of such acquisition the Company shall perform and discharge all such duties, obligations and liabilities of that company with respect to the rights and property acquired as are not performed or discharged by that company.

Acquisition
of rights and
property of
Manitoba
corporation.

9. A license shall not be issued to the Company, nor shall any license issued be renewed, unless and until the Superintendent of Insurance has been satisfied by such evidence as he may require that the said Merchants Casualty Company is ceasing to do business, nor unless and until such undertaking as he may require has been given that the said company will entirely cease to do business within such reasonable time as he may fix.

Issue of
license.

10. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, the Company shall have all the powers, privileges, and immunities, and shall be subject to all liabilities and provisions set out in *The Insurance Act, 1917*, so far as they may be applicable to the Company.

1917, c. 29,
to apply.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 90.

An Act respecting The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada has by its petition represented that it was incorporated by chapter one hundred and twenty-two of the statutes of 1894, and has prayed for the passing of an Act to declare that premiums paid in respect of the shares of the company are part of the company's general assets, and to reduce the amount paid up on the capital stock of the company in the manner hereinafter provided, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.
1894, c. 122.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in by-law seventeen of The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada, hereinafter called "the Company", it is hereby declared that premiums received by the Company from any shareholder pursuant to said by-law seventeen, in respect of shares owned or subscribed for, form part of the Company's general assets, and do not constitute payments on account of par value of such shares.

Certain premiums to form part of the Company's assets.

2. (1) The Company by by-law passed by the directors and confirmed by the votes of shareholders representing at least two-thirds in paid-up value of all the subscribed stock of the Company at a special general meeting duly called for considering such by-law, may reduce the amount paid up on the capital stock of the Company to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and for such purpose any such by-law may,—

Paid-up capital stock may be reduced to \$250,000.00.

(a) Provide for the repayment to the holders of shares, on which more than twenty-five dollars per share has been paid, of the excess over twenty-five dollars

By-laws.

per share so paid, less the amount of the deficit, if any, in the non-participating fund of the Company; Provided, that the amount so retained in respect of the said deficit shall be treated as a surplus in the shareholders' account and may be repaid from time to time to the said shareholders from the amount of the combined surplus in the shareholders' account and the non-participating fund of the Company as ascertained by the Superintendent of Insurance, and

(b) Call in and demand from the holders of shares, on which less than twenty-five dollars per share has been paid, the amount required to make each such share paid up to the extent of twenty-five dollars.

(2) Out of any money which may be payable to holders of shares on which more than twenty-five dollars per share has been paid, the Company shall from time to time retain an amount equal to the difference between the amount now paid on shares on which less than twenty-five dollars per share has been paid and twenty-five dollars per share on the said shares so that at no time shall the amount paid up on the capital stock of the Company be less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

(3) Shareholders shall be liable on their shares for all amounts unpaid including as unpaid all amounts repaid by the Company as provided by this section.

3. Nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with any discretion or power vested in the Company or its directors respecting the making of calls, the payment thereof generally, and the forfeiture of shares for non-payment of calls, or any power to increase the paid-up capital to a sum in excess of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

4. Section nineteen of chapter one hundred and twenty-two of the statutes of 1894 is repealed, and the provisions of Part V of *The Insurance Act, 1917*, shall extend and apply to the Company.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 91.

An Act respecting The T. Eaton General Insurance Company.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS The T. Eaton General Insurance Company has by its petition prayed that an Act may be passed extending the time during which the Minister of Finance may grant to the said Company the license to carry on business, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything in section seventy-four of *The Insurance Act, 1917*, or in the Act incorporating The T. Eaton General Insurance Company, chapter eighty-nine of the statutes of 1920, or in an Act respecting The T. Eaton General Insurance Company, chapter sixty-nine of the statutes of 1922, the said chapter eighty-nine of the statutes of 1920 shall be deemed not to have expired and ceased to be in force after the tenth day of May, 1924, but to have continued and to be in force for all purposes thereof whatsoever until the eleventh day of May, 1926, and the Minister of Finance may at any time not later than the tenth day of May, 1926, and subject to all other provisions of *The Insurance Act, 1917*, grant to the said Company the license to carry on business.

Extension
of time.

1917, c. 29.

2. If the Company has not obtained the said license before the eleventh day of May, 1926, the said chapter eighty-nine of the statutes of 1920 shall then expire and cease to be in force thereafter except for the sole purpose of winding up the Company's business, but otherwise shall remain in full force and effect for all purposes thereof whatsoever.

Limitation.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 92.

An Act to change the name of The Travellers Life Assurance Company of Canada to "Montreal Life Insurance Company."

[Assented to 27th May, 1924.]

WHEREAS The Travellers Life Assurance Company of 1908, c. 165.
Canada has by its petition prayed for the passing of
an Act to change the name of the said Company to
"Montreal Life Insurance Company," and it is expedient
to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate
and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The name of The Travellers Life Assurance Company
of Canada, hereinafter called "the Company," is changed
to "Montreal Life Insurance Company," but such change
in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the
rights or liabilities of the Company, nor in any wise affect
any suit or proceeding now pending, or judgment existing,
either by, or in favour of, or against the Company, which,
notwithstanding such change in the name of the Company,
may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as
if this Act had not been passed.

Name
changed.

Existing
rights
saved.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 93.

An Act respecting certain patents owned by The Canadian Sumner Iron Works, Limited.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS the Canadian Sumner Iron Works, Limited, Preamble.
hereinafter called "the Corporation", has by its petition set forth in effect that it is a corporation duly constituted under the law of the province of British Columbia, that it is doing business in the city of Vancouver in the said province, and that it is the owner of certain patents for new and useful improvements in machinery for the manufacture of lumber, namely, a patent numbered 130,459 for a steam nigger, a patent numbered 130,460 for an edger guide, and patent numbered 130,461 for an automatic trimmer, each of the said patents being dated the seventeenth day of January, 1911, and having been issued under the provisions of *The Patent Act*, chapter sixty-nine of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906*, and under the seal of the Patent Office, for the term of six years from the date thereof; and whereas the fees required for the full term of eighteen years have been paid, but the said patents have become void because of failure to comply with the requirements of section thirty-eight of the said Act, as to the construction or manufacture in Canada of the inventions for which the said patents were granted; and whereas by its said petition the Corporation has in effect prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., B.C.,
1911, c. 39.

R.S., 1906,
c. 69.

1. If the Corporation or its assignee or other legal representative makes, within three months from the date of the passing of this Act, an application to the Commissioner of Patents for an order restoring and reviving any or all of the patents designated in the preamble to this Act notwithstanding failure to construct or manufacture in

Extension of
time for
application
to revive
patents.

1923, c. 23.

Canada the invention or inventions respectively patented thereby, the provisions of section forty-seven of *The Patent Act*, chapter twenty-three of the statutes of 1923, except the two years' limitation of time for such application contained in that section, shall apply to such patent or patents, and complying with those provisions the Commissioner of Patents may make either an order restoring and reviving the patent or patents or an order dismissing the application.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 94.

An Act respecting a certain patent of The Fleischmann Company.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS The Fleischmann Company, a corporation Preamble.
organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America, and having an office and place of business at 711 Washington Street, in the city, county and State of New York, one of the United States of America, has by its petition represented that it is the owner of patent number two hundred and six thousand, seven hundred and fifty-three, issued under the seal of the *Patent Office* of Canada on the twenty-first day of December, 1920, for certain new and useful improvements in the manufacture of compressed yeast, said patent being granted to the said The Fleischmann Company as the assignee of the alleged inventor, one Norman Stanley Harrison of Leeds, England, formerly of Peekskill in the said State of New York; and whereas the said The Fleischmann Company filed in the *Patent Office* of Canada an application for a reissue of said patent on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1923, bearing serial number two hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-nine, and the said application for reissue and accompanying papers set forth that the invention covered by the said original patent number two hundred and six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, instead of being solely invented by the said Norman Stanley Harrison, was a joint invention of the said Norman Stanley Harrison and one Martin Nilsson of Peekskill in the State of New York aforesaid; and whereas the Commissioner of Patents has by letter dated the seventh day of December, 1923, advised the attorneys for the applicant that he is without power under *The Patent Act* to grant the reissue as applied for; and whereas the said The Fleischmann Company has prayed that an Act may be passed authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to grant a reissue of the said patent, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition:

Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Commissioner may grant a reissue of patent upon petition, oath, specification and declaration.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Patent Act* or in the patent referred to in the preamble, the Commissioner of Patents may within three months after the passing of this Act, grant a reissue patent to the said The Fleischmann Company upon their said application, serial number two hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-nine, which said application recites that the invention covered thereby was a joint invention of Norman Stanley Harrison and Martin Nilsson, and the patent granted upon the said application shall be of as full force and effect as if the application for the original patent number two hundred and six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three had been made by the said Norman Stanley Harrison and Martin Nilsson, and as if the said Norman Stanley Harrison and Martin Nilsson instead of the said Norman Stanley Harrison alone had been alleged to be the inventors of the subject-matter of said patent in the original petition and oath therefor, and the Commissioner of Patents may grant a reissue of the said patent upon a petition, oath and specification executed by the said The Fleischmann Company and containing a declaration that the said invention was jointly made by the said Norman Stanley Harrison and Martin Nilsson.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 95.

An Act respecting a patent of Thomas Williams Pritchard.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Thomas Williams Pritchard, formerly of the city of Wilmington, in the state of North Carolina, one of the United States of America, now of the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the said United States, chemist, has by his petition represented that he is the patentee to whom a patent numbered 165468, dated the twelfth day of October, 1915, for certain processes of distillation, was issued under the provisions of *The Patent Act*, chapter sixty-nine of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906*, and under the seal of the Patent Office, for the period of six years from the date thereof; and whereas the said patent has become void because of non-payment of the fees requisite for the extension of the duration thereof and also because of failure to carry on within Canada the patented processes within the prescribed time; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

R. S., 1906,
c. 69.

1. If the patentee designated by the patent mentioned in the preamble to this Act or his assignee or other legal representative makes, within three months from the date of the passing of this Act, an application to the Commissioner of Patents for an order restoring and reviving that patent notwithstanding non-payment of fees or failure to carry on within Canada the patented processes, the provisions of section forty-seven of *The Patent Act*, except the two years' limitation of time for such application contained in that section, shall apply to that patent, and complying with those provisions the Commissioner of Patents may make either an order restoring and reviving the patent or an order dismissing the application.

Extension of
time for
application
to revive
patent.

1923, c. 23.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 96.

An Act to incorporate L'Institut des Frères de Saint-Gabriel au Canada.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS L'Institut des Frères de Saint-Gabriel, Preamble.
hereinafter called "the Institute", having for its objects works of charity and of benevolence, such as orphanages, work-rooms, houses of refuge and other works of charity, and the instruction and Christian education of children, has been established in Canada for a long time; and whereas the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that, in order better to attain its objects, the members of the said Institute in the province of Quebec be constituted a corporation under the laws of the Parliament of Canada, and be authorized to establish Houses of the Institute throughout Canada and to confer corporate existence on the same, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Reverend Brothers Joseph-Avila Dufresne, in religion Brother Elzéar, Provincial of the Institute, Prosper-Marie Athanase Guéno, in religion Brother Euphrone, François Juillard, in religion Brother Ludovic, Jean-Léon Marie Guibert, in religion Brother Benois-d'Aniane, Théophile Etienne Guibert, in religion Brother Francis, all of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, and members of the provincial council of the said "L'Institut des Frères de Saint-Gabriel", in the province of Quebec, together with all such persons as are now or may become hereafter members of the said Institute, in the province of Quebec, are hereby incorporated under the name of "L'Institut des Frères de Saint-Gabriel au Canada", hereinafter called "the Corporation". Incorporation.

Corporate name.

2. The persons hereinbefore mentioned and all persons who hereafter become members of the said provincial council Directors.

council shall be the members of the council of the Corporation.

Objects.

3. The objects of the Corporation shall be all kinds of works of charity and benevolence, such as orphanages, work-rooms, houses of refuge and the instruction and Christian education of children.

Power to establish Houses of the Institute throughout Canada.

4. (1) Subject to its by-laws and regulations, the Corporation may at any time establish Houses of the Institute in any place in Canada, which shall be known and designated under the names and titles to be given to them by the Corporation at the time of their establishment.

Evidence of establishment.

(2) The establishment of any such House shall not take effect until the by-laws or other instruments made for the purpose have been published in *The Canada Gazette* and a copy of such by-laws or instruments has been deposited with the Secretary of State of Canada.

Head office.

5. The head office of the Corporation shall be in the city of Montreal, or in any other place in Canada which the Council of the Corporation may choose. Notice of any such change shall be published in *The Canada Gazette* after the same shall have been deposited with the Secretary of State of Canada.

Government.

6. The Corporation and the Houses of the Institute shall be respectively governed by the constitution of the Institute, its regulations and by-laws, which are now actually in force or may be in force in the future. The councils of the Corporation and of the Houses of the Institute may respectively establish by-laws and regulations with regard to—

Power to make by-laws.

Administration.

Internal economy, etc.

Membership.

Meetings.

Quorum.

(a) the administration, direction and control of the property and business respectively belonging to them;

(b) questions of internal economy, as well as the requisite qualifications, the nomination, election, number, functions, powers and duties of their respective councils, dignitaries, officers, members and servants, and their remuneration;

(c) the qualifications required and the admission, retirement and dismissal of members of the Corporation;

(d) the convocation of meetings, whether ordinary or extraordinary, of the Corporation, the Houses of the Institute, and of the councils thereof respectively;

(e) the determination of the quorum necessary and the procedure to be followed at such meetings.

Acquisition of property.

7. The Corporation and each House of the Institute may respectively by resolution of its council and in its own name, purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise acquire,

possess, hold, occupy, exploit, or hold in trust or on pledge or under any title whatever, moveable or immoveable, corporeal or incorporeal property of any nature whatsoever: Provided always that the real estate now held or which may be hereafter acquired by the said Corporation or by any House of the Institute shall not exceed in annual value the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

8. (1) Any land or interest therein at any time acquired by the Corporation, or by any House of the Institute, and not required for the actual uses and needs of the Corporation or such House or the purposes of its business, or not held by way of security, shall not be held by the Corporation or such House or by any trustee on its behalf, for a longer period than ten years after the acquisition thereof or after it has ceased to be required for such actual use or for the purposes of such business, but shall be sold and disposed of so that the Corporation or such House shall no longer retain any interest therein unless by way of security; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to vary or otherwise affect any trust relating to such property.

Limit of time for holding unused real estate.

(2) The Secretary of State of Canada may direct that the time for the sale or disposal of any such real or immovable property shall be extended for a further period or periods not exceeding five years.

Extension of time.

(3) The whole period during which any such property may be held under the foregoing provisions of this section shall not exceed fifteen years from the date of the acquisition thereof.

Fifteen years limit.

(4) Any real or immovable property as aforesaid not required by the Corporation, or by any such House, for its own use, which has been held for a longer period than is authorized by the foregoing provisions of this section, shall be forfeited to His Majesty for the use of Canada; but such forfeiture shall take place only after the expiry of six calendar months' notice in writing given, by registered letter, to the Corporation or to such House, as the case may be, by the Secretary of State of Canada, of the intention of His Majesty to exercise such forfeiture: Provided however that, notwithstanding such notice and before forfeiture has been exercised, such property may be sold or disposed of and the proceeds retained.

Forfeiture of property held beyond time limited.

Proviso.

9. The Corporation and the Houses of the Institute may also, respectively and in their own name, by resolution of their respective councils, sell, lease or demise, convey, alienate, mortgage, hypothecate and give or cause to be held in trust, property moveable or immovable, real or personal;

Disposition of property.

Investment
of funds;
borrowing
powers, etc.

personal; and may also invest their funds or money or borrow money, and for all such purposes may accept, acquire, issue, deliver, give and consent to mortgages, hypothecs, pledges, bonds, debentures or other deeds under the seal of the Corporation or of the respective Houses of the Institute. They shall also have power to sign and issue bills of exchange and promissory notes, but nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the issue of any note or bill payable to bearer or any promissory note intended to be circulated as money or as the note or bill of a bank, or to engage in the business of banking or insurance.

Mortmain.

10. In respect to all real property which by reason of its situation or otherwise, is subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, a license in mortmain shall not be necessary for the exercise of the powers granted by this Act; but otherwise the exercise of the said powers shall, in any province of Canada, be subject to the laws of such province as to the acquisition and holding of lands by religious corporations, in so far as such laws apply to the Corporation or to the Houses of the Institute.

Provincial
laws to
apply.

Authorization
of agents.

11. For all the purposes of this Act and of all other things done or to be done under the authority thereof, the Corporation and the Houses of the Institute may be respectively represented and act under their respective corporate names by and through one or more persons authorized for such purpose by their respective councils, and everything done in accordance with such authorization shall bind the Corporation and the Houses of the Institute without any evidence of the authority of such councils.

Effect.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 97.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Board of the
Presbyterian College, Halifax.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS The Board of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, hereinafter called "the Board," has by its petition prayed that in accordance with resolutions passed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada at the session thereof held in June, 1923, its Act of Incorporation, being chapter 92 of the statutes of 1902, as amended by chapter 147 of the statutes of 1908, may be further amended, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.
1902, c. 92;
1908, c. 147.

1. The Board may convey, pay, assign, transfer and deliver to The Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, incorporated by chapter 135 of the statutes of the province of Ontario, 1900, or to the treasurer of the Presbyterian Church in Canada for and on behalf of the said Board of Trustees, all property real and personal, including moneys, funds, shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, mortgages and securities for money, held by the Board in its consolidated fund or as working balances or in any other way for or for any of the objects or purposes of The Board of Home Missions and Social Service and The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, or either of them, to be held, applied and dealt with by the said Board of Trustees upon the trusts, if any, and for the objects and purposes applicable thereto respectively.

Authority to convey property held in trust for certain purposes.
Ont., 1900, c. 135.

New
provision
as to
chairman,
vice-
chairman,
and
secretary-
treasurer.

2. Section 6 of chapter 92 of the statutes of 1902, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“6. The Board may from time to time elect from the members thereof a chairman and vice-chairman, and may also from time to time appoint a secretary-treasurer and prescribe his duties and fix his remuneration.”

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 98.

An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Prince Rupert.

[Assented to 27th May, 1924.]

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying that the Right Reverend Emil Marie Bunoz, and his successors, being vicars apostolic of the vicariate apostolic of Prince Rupert and the Yukon Territory, in communion with the Church of Rome, be incorporated under the name of "The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Prince Rupert", with the powers hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Right Reverend Emil Marie Bunoz, and his successors being Vicars Apostolic of the Vicariate Apostolic of Prince Rupert and the Yukon Territory in communion with the Church of Rome are incorporated under the name of "The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Prince Rupert", hereinafter called "the Corporation".

Incorporation.

Corporate name.

2. The head office of the Corporation shall be at Prince Rupert, in the Province of British Columbia or at such other place in British Columbia or the Yukon Territory as may be appointed by the Corporation.

Head office.

3. The Corporation may, from time to time, make by-laws not contrary to law, for,—

Power to make by-laws.

(a) the administration, management and control of the property, business and other temporal affairs of the Corporation;

(b) the appointment, functions, duties and remuneration of all officers, agents, and servants of the Corporation;

(c) the appointment of an executive committee and of special committees, from time to time for the purposes of the Corporation, and for the calling of meetings of such committees;

(d) generally for the carrying out of the objects and purposes of the Corporation.

Power to acquire and hold real and personal estate.

4. (1) The Corporation may purchase, take, have, hold, receive, possess, retain and enjoy property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, whatsoever, and any or every estate or interest whatsoever given, granted, devised or bequeathed to it, or appropriated, purchased or acquired by it in any manner or way whatsoever, to, for or in favour of the uses and purposes of the Corporation or to, for or in favour of any religious, educational, eleemosynary or other institution established or intended to be established by, under the management of, or in connection with the uses or purposes of the Corporation.

Holding securities.

(2) The Corporation may also hold such real property or estate therein as is *bonâ fide* mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts or judgments recovered.

Limit of value.

(3) The value of the real estate held by or in trust for the Corporation shall not exceed at any one time the sum of one million dollars.

Limit of time for holding unused real estate.

(4) Any parcel of land or interest therein at any time acquired by the Corporation, and not required for its actual use and occupation, and not held by way of security, shall not be held by the Corporation or by any trustee on its behalf for a longer period than ten years after the acquisition thereof, or after it shall have ceased to be required for actual use or occupation by the Corporation, but at or before the expiration of such period the same shall be sold or otherwise disposed of or alienated so that the Corporation shall no longer retain any interest or estate therein except by way of security.

Extension of time.

(5) The Secretary of State may direct that the time for the sale or disposal of any such real or immovable property shall be extended for a further period or periods not to exceed five years.

Fifteen years limit.

(6) The whole period during which the Corporation may hold such property under the foregoing provisions of this section shall not exceed fifteen years from the date of the acquisition thereof, or from the date on which it ceased to be required for the actual use and occupation of the Corporation or for the purposes of its business, as the case may be.

Forfeiture.

(7) Any real or immovable property as aforesaid not required by the Corporation for its own use, held by the Corporation for a longer period than authorized by the

foregoing provisions of this section shall be forfeited to His Majesty for the use of the Dominion of Canada.

5. Subject always to the terms of any trust relating thereto, the Corporation may also sell, convey, exchange, alienate, mortgage, lease or demise any real property held by the Corporation, whether by way of investment for the uses and purposes of the Corporation or not; and may also, from time to time, invest all or any of its funds or moneys, and all or any funds or moneys vested in or acquired by it for the uses and purposes aforesaid, in and upon any security by way of mortgage, hypothec or charge upon real property in any part of Canada; and for the purposes of such investment may take, receive and accept mortgages, hypothecs, charges or assignments thereof, whether made and executed directly to the Corporation or to any corporation, body, company, or person in trust for it; and may sell, grant, assign and transfer such mortgages, hypothecs, charges or assignments either wholly or partly.

Investment
in and
disposal of
real
property.

6. In regard to any real property which, by reason of its situation or otherwise, is subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, a license in mortmain shall not be necessary for the exercise of the powers granted by this Act; but otherwise the exercise of the said powers shall in any province of Canada be subject to the laws of such province as to the acquisition and holding of lands by religious corporations, in so far as such laws apply to the Corporation.

Mortmain.

7. In so far as authorization by the Parliament of Canada is necessary, any person or corporation, in whose name any property, real or personal, is held, in trust or otherwise, for the use and purposes aforesaid, or any such person or corporation to whom any such property devolves, may, subject always to the terms and conditions of any trust relating to such property, transfer such property or any part thereof to the Corporation.

Transfer of
property
held in trust.

8. Any deed or other instrument relating to real estate vested in the Corporation, or to any interest in such real estate shall, if executed within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, be deemed to be duly executed if there are affixed thereto the seal of the Corporation and the signature of any officer of the Corporation duly authorized for such purpose or his lawful attorney.

Execution of
Deeds.

9. (1) The Corporation may, from time to time, for the purposes of the Corporation:—

- (a) borrow money upon the credit of the Corporation;
- (b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;

Borrowing
powers.

(c) make, draw, accept, endorse or become party to promissory notes and bills of exchange; every such note or bill made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by the party thereto authorized by the by-laws of the Corporation and countersigned by the proper party thereto authorized by the said by-laws, shall be binding upon the Corporation, and shall be presumed to have been made, drawn, accepted or endorsed with proper authority until the contrary is shown; and it shall not be necessary in any case to have the seal of the Corporation affixed to any such note or bill;

(d) mortgage, hypothecate or pledge any property of the Corporation, real or personal, to secure the repayment of any money borrowed for the purposes of the Corporation.

Limitation.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Corporation to issue any note or bill payable to bearer thereof, or any promissory note intended to be circulated as money or as the note or bill of a bank or to engage in the business of banking or insurance.

Investment of funds.

10. The Corporation may invest its funds, or any portion thereof, either directly in the name of the Corporation or indirectly in the name of trustees, in the purchase of such securities as it may deem advisable, and also may lend its funds or any portion thereof on any such securities.

Substitutes for Vicar Apostolic in certain cases.

11. In case the Vicar Apostolic, for the time being, of the said Vicariate is, by reason of absence, or from sickness, infirmity or any other cause, incapable or incapacitated to perform his duties in the said Vicariate, then his coadjutor, or the person or persons administering the Vicariate for the time being, shall during such absence, sickness, infirmity or incapacity, have the same powers as are, by this Act, conferred upon the said Vicar Apostolic.

Application to diocese when erected.

12. Whenever the said Vicariate, or any part thereof, is erected into a diocese, the incorporation hereby created shall thereupon apply to such diocese; and the bishop thereof, and his successors, for the time being, in communion with the Church of Rome, shall be deemed to be and to constitute the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Prince Rupert, being the Corporation, created by this Act, and shall have and possess, under the said corporate name, all the powers, rights and privileges, and be subject to the same restrictions and limitations in respect thereof as are contained in this Act.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 99.

An Act to incorporate Shantung Christian University.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS the University known as "Shantung Christian University" has heretofore been operated by and under the control of the following Christian missionary bodies amongst others, namely:— Preamble.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada;

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America;

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States;

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church;

all co-operating through the North American Joint Board of Shantung Christian University; and—

The Baptist Missionary Society;

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts;

The London Missionary Society;

The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society;

The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, Woman's Auxiliary;

The Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church;

all co-operating through the British Joint Board of Shantung Christian University:

And whereas the persons hereinafter named purpose to maintain in Tsinan, or elsewhere in China, the said Shantung Christian University as a University founded and conducted on Christian but not sectarian principles:

And whereas the said persons with the consent of the aforementioned bodies have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore

His Majesty, by and with the consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

- Incorporation.** 1. The Reverend Alfred Gandier, LL.D., chairman of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, clergyman, the Reverend Robert P. MacKay, D.D., secretary of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, clergyman, the Reverend Allan E. Armstrong, secretary of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, clergyman, the Reverend John D. MacRae, dean of the Faculty of Theology of Shantung Christian University, clergyman, and Edward Warner Wright, solicitor, all domiciled in the province of Ontario and resident in the city of Toronto, together with the persons who may hereafter be members of the board of governors, are hereby incorporated under the name of "Shantung Christian University", hereinafter called "the University".
- Corporate name.**
- Authority for University in China.** 2. The University may, in so far as authority from the Parliament of Canada is requisite for such purposes, establish, maintain and carry on a university within the Republic of China in accordance with this Act.
- Acquisition of assets of other such Universities.** 3. The University may acquire the whole or any part of the rights and property of any university now carrying on or authorized to carry on the work of a university in the Republic of China.
- Provisional board of governors.** 4. The persons named in section one of this Act, or a majority of them, shall be the provisional board of governors of the University, and shall hold office as such until replaced by the permanent board of governors duly appointed in their stead.
- Organization meeting.** 5. The provisional board of governors shall within one year of the passing of this Act, call a meeting at such time and place as they may deem proper, of representatives of the bodies hereinbefore mentioned, and of such other bodies or organizations as they may deem advisable, by sending to the secretaries for the time being of such bodies or organizations, including the said two joint boards, such notice as the provisional board of governors may consider sufficient for the purpose, for the election and organization of the board of governors hereinafter referred to, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may be mentioned in the notice calling the meeting.
- Notice.** The basis of representation at such meeting shall be that on the already existing North American and British Joint Boards of the University.
- Representation.**

6. The head office of the University shall be in the city of Toronto in the province of Ontario, but the University may establish an office or offices and keep its books and records, and hold its meetings, or the meetings of any of its boards or committees, at any place or places which may be deemed convenient. Head office.

7. (1) There shall be a board of governors, chiefly representative of the co-operative missionary organizations, hereinafter called "the Board", chosen in such manner and number from time to time as may be determined by the by-laws. Board of Governors.

(2) The Board may elect appropriate officers and constitute appropriate committees, may adopt a corporate seal for the University, and may from time to time enact by-laws and repeal or amend the same, and unless and until other or different provisions are made by the Board by by-law— Powers of Board.

(a) The government, conduct, management and control of the University and of the property, revenues, business and affairs thereof shall be exercised by the Board; Government.

(b) The property acquired by the University may be re-invested as the Board may provide, but subject to the terms of the trusts affecting such property; Property.

(c) Any person may, subject to the approval of the Board, endow a chair or found a scholarship; Endowments.

(d) The Board shall have power to purchase, receive, accept, expropriate and acquire and hold all lands and other property given to or acquired for the University; Lands.

(e) The accounts of the Board shall be audited at least once a year; Audit.

(f) The Board may fix the number necessary to constitute a quorum, and may provide for representation of the members thereof by alternates or by proxy; Quorum.

(g) The Board may, if deemed advisable, be subdivided, by by-law into a North American Section and a British Section, and all acts done concurrently by both sections shall have the same force and effect as if done at a meeting of the whole Board. Proxies.
Subdivisions of Board.

8. There shall be held annually a general meeting of the Board, the place and time of each such meeting to be determined by the Board. At every annual general meeting a full statement of the affairs of the University shall be presented. Annual general meeting.

9. There shall be in China a Field Board of Managers of the University, the members of which shall be from time to time appointed and elected as the Board may by by-law Field Board of Managers in China.

from time to time authorize. The Field Board of Managers shall have the duties and powers from time to time authorized by the Board by by-law.

Granting
degrees.

10. The University may, subject to such regulations as the Board may by by-law enact, grant such credentials and degrees, including honorary degrees, as are in accordance with the laws of China.

Affiliation.

11. The University may affiliate with other colleges or universities.

Real and
personal
property.

12. The University may take, hold, possess or acquire by purchase, lease, exchange, donation, devise, bequest, endowment, or otherwise, such real and personal property as may be necessary or requisite for carrying out its purposes and objects; and may sell, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or alienate such property in any manner whatever.

Borrowing
powers.

13. (1) If authorized by by-law, sanctioned by the vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the Board duly called for considering the by-law, the Board may, from time to time, as and when required for the objects of the University—

- (a) borrow money upon the credit of the University;
- (b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;
- (c) make, accept, draw, endorse and execute bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments;
- (d) invest the funds of the University in such manner and upon such securities as are determined by the by-law.

Limitation.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Board to issue any note or bill payable to bearer thereof, or any promissory note intended to be circulated as money or as the note or bill of a bank, or to engage in the business of banking or insurance.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 100.

An Act incorporating The United Church of Canada.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS The Presbyterian Church in Canada, The Preamble.
Methodist Church and The Congregational Churches
of Canada have by their petition represented that, believing
the promotion of Christian unity to be in accordance
with the Divine Will, they recognize the obligation to
seek and promote union with other churches adhering to
the same fundamental principles of the Christian faith,
and that, having the right to unite with one another
without loss of their identity upon terms which they find
to be consistent with such principles, they have adopted
a Basis of Union which is set forth in Schedule A to
this Act and have agreed to unite and form one body or
denomination of Christians under the name of "The
United Church of Canada;" and have prayed that it may
be enacted as hereinafter set forth; and whereas it is
expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore
His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The United Church of Canada* Short Title.
Act.

2. This Act shall come into force on the tenth day of Date of
June, 1925, except the provisions required to permit the coming into
vote provided for in section ten being taken, which shall force.
come into force on the tenth day of December, 1924.

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, Definitions.
the expression,—

(a) "The negotiating churches" means the churches "The
mentioned in the preamble, and shall include also negotiating
every congregation heretofore in connection or in churches."
communion with any of the negotiating churches
which, prior to the coming into force of this Act
has joined with any one or more congregation or

congregations of any of the other negotiating churches for purposes of worship, and every congregation affiliated with any of the negotiating churches, and every congregation ordinarily known as a local union church, whether it holds its property separately from or as a part of any of the negotiating churches, and every congregation having any representation in or connection with the General Council of local union churches;

"The Basis of Union."

(b) "The Basis of Union" means the Basis of Union set forth in Schedule A to this Act;

"Congregation."

(c) "Congregation" means any local church, charge, circuit, congregation, preaching station or other local unit for purposes of worship in connection or in communion with any of the negotiating churches or of The United Church of Canada;

"College."

(d) "College" means any college, school or other educational institution, incorporated or unincorporated, under the government or control of, or in connection with, any of the negotiating churches, or established or maintained in whole or in part by any of them, and shall include the colleges and institutions set out in Schedule C to this Act;

"The Presbyterian Church in Canada."

(e) "The Presbyterian Church in Canada" shall include The Board of The Presbyterian College, Halifax; The Board of Trustees of The Presbyterian Church in Canada; The Board of Trustees of The Presbyterian Church in Canada, Eastern Section; The Board of Trustees of The Century Church and Manse Fund of The Presbyterian Church in Canada, Eastern Section; The Church and Manse Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; The Board of Trustees of The Presbytery of Montreal; The Board for the management of the Temporalities Fund of The Presbyterian Church of Canada; The Trustees of the Ministers', Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Synod in the Maritime Provinces of The Presbyterian Church in Canada; The Presbytery of Miramichi, and all Presbyterian congregations separately incorporated under any statute of the Dominion of Canada or of any Province thereof, and all congregations heretofore and now connected or in communion with The Presbyterian Church in Canada whether the same shall have been organized under the provision of any statute or deed of trust or as union or as joint stock churches or otherwise howsoever;

"The Methodist Church."

(f) "The Methodist Church" shall include the body corporate known as The Methodist Church and all bodies corporate established or created by The Methodist Church or any conference thereof under the provisions

of any statute of the Parliament of Canada, or the Legislature of any Province thereof, The Methodist Union of Toronto, The Winnipeg Church Extension and City Mission Association of the Methodist Church, The Methodist Camp Meeting Association of Nova Scotia, and all Methodist congregations separately incorporated under any statute of any Province of the Dominion of Canada;

- (g) "The Congregational Churches" shall include The Congregational Union of Canada; The Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; The Canada Congregational Missionary Society; The Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society; The Montreal Congregational Church Building Fund Society; The Congregational Provident Fund Society, Congregational Church Extension Society of Western Canada; and all congregations of the Congregational denomination which are represented by The Congregational Union of Canada for the purposes of this legislation, whether the same are separately incorporated under any statute of the Dominion of Canada or of any Province thereof, or have been organized under the provisions of any statute or deed of trust, or as union or as joint stock churches or otherwise howsoever;
- (h) Where the context admits thereof the word "property" shall include any debt and any thing in action and any right or interest.
- (i) "Non-concurring congregations" shall mean those congregations which decide, as hereinafter provided, not to enter the union hereinafter mentioned.

"Congregational Churches."

"Property."

"Non-concurring congregations."

4. (a) The union of the said Churches, The Presbyterian Church in Canada, The Methodist Church and The Congregational Churches, shall become effective upon the day upon which this Act comes into force and the said Churches as so united are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic under the name of "The United Church of Canada," hereinafter called "The United Church;"

Incorporation.

- (b) The several corporations referred to in subsections (e), (f) and (g) of section three hereof are hereby merged in The United Church and the congregations referred to in subsection (a) of said section three are hereby admitted to and declared to be congregations of The United Church;

Corporations and Local Union Congregations.

- (c) Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, members of any non-concurring congregation hereinafter mentioned shall be deemed not to have become, by virtue of the said union or of this Act, members of The United Church;

Members of Non-concurring Congregations.

(d)

Ministers.

(d) Any minister of the negotiating churches may within six months after the coming into force of this Act notify the Clerk or Secretary of the General Council, in writing, of his intention not to become a minister of The United Church and in such event he shall be deemed not to have become, by virtue of the said union or of this Act, a minister of The United Church;

Members of negotiating churches.

(e) Any member of the negotiating Churches may, within six months after the coming into force of this Act, notify in writing the Clerk of Session, or Recording Steward of the Quarterly Official Board, or the Secretary as the case may be, of the congregation of which he is a member, of his intention not to become a member of the United Church, and in such event he shall cease to be a member of such congregation and shall be deemed not to have become, by virtue of the said Union, or of this Act, a member of the United Church.

General Property Vested in The United Church.

5. Save as hereinafter provided, all property, real and personal, belonging to or held in trust for or to the use of The Presbyterian Church in Canada, The Methodist Church and The Congregational Churches, or belonging to or held in trust for or to the use of any Corporation, Board, Committee or other body, whether incorporated or un-incorporated, created by or under the government or control of, or in connection with, any of the said churches, shall from and after the coming into force of this Act be vested in The United Church, to be held, used and administered, subject to the provisions of this Act, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Basis of Union.

Property of Congregations.

6. Subject to the provisions of section eight hereof, all property, real and personal, belonging to or held by or in trust for or to the use of any congregation of any of the negotiating churches, shall, from and after the coming into force of this Act be held, used and administered for the benefit of the same congregation as a part of The United Church in the manner and upon the trusts and subject to the terms and provisions set forth in Schedule B to this Act, and all property, real and personal, thereafter acquired for or belonging to or held by or in trust for or to use of any congregation of The United Church shall be held, used and administered for the benefit of the said congregation as a part of The United Church upon the said trusts and subject to the said terms and provisions. Provided that any property, real or personal, held at the time of the coming into force of this Act or thereafter, acquired by devise, bequest, transfer or gift, in trust for any special use of any congregation, shall be held, used and administered in accordance with the special trusts so declared in

respect thereof, not being contrary to law or to any by-law, rule or regulation of The United Church, and that in the event of failure or partial failure of any of the said trusts, the said property, in the absence of any express provision for such event, may be held, used, administered or disposed of as may be provided by any by-law, rule or regulation made from time to time by The United Church, but subject always to such laws of any Province of Canada as may be applicable thereto.

7. In any deed, conveyance or transfer to trustees upon the trusts set forth in said Schedule B the form of words contained in Column One of said Schedule B and distinguished by any number therein, shall have the same effect as if it contained the form of words in Column Two of said Schedule B, distinguished by the same number as is annexed to the form of words used in such deed, conveyance or transfer, but it shall not be necessary in any such deed, conveyance or transfer to insert any such number.

Short Form
of Trust
Deed.

8. Any real or personal property belonging to or held by or in trust for or to the use of any congregation, whether a congregation of the negotiating churches or a congregation received into The United Church after the coming into force of this Act, solely for its own benefit, and in which the denomination to which such congregation belongs has no right or interest, reversionary or otherwise, shall not be subject to the provisions of sections five and six hereof or to the control of The United Church, unless and until any such congregation at a meeting thereof regularly called for the purpose shall consent that such provisions shall apply to any such property or a specified part thereof.

Special
Property of
Certain Con-
gregations.

9. All trustees acting in any trust for or to the use of any congregation as first referred to in section six hereof shall, notwithstanding any irregularity in their appointment, and notwithstanding that their number shall not correspond with the number named in the deed of conveyance of the property subject to such trusts or any of them, be deemed to be and shall be the trustees of the said properties respectively, and shall henceforth hold the same upon and subject to the trusts set out in Schedule B hereto.

Existing
Trustees
Continued

10. (a) If any congregation in connection or communion with any of the negotiating churches shall, at a meeting of the congregation regularly called and held at any time within six months before the coming into force of this Act, or within the time limited by any statute respecting The United Church of Canada passed by the legislature of

Property
of Non-
concurring
Congrega-
tions.

Church
formed will
stand in
place of
negotiating
churches.

Property to
be held by
trustees.

No vote
in July or
August
in cities.

Persons
entitled to
vote.

Qualification
under Local
Acts.

Names of
non-concurring
congregations
and churches.

the Province in which the property of the congregation is situate, before such coming into force, decide by a majority of votes of the persons present at such meeting and entitled to vote thereat not to enter the said Union of the said Churches, then and in such case the property, real and personal, belonging to or held in trust for or to the use of such non-concurring congregation shall remain unaffected by this Act, except that any church formed by non-concurring congregations of the respective negotiating Churches into which such congregation enters shall stand in the place of the respective negotiating Churches in respect of any trusts relating to such property, and except that in respect of any such congregation which does not enter any church so formed such property shall be held by the existing trustees or other trustees elected by the congregation free from any trust or reversion in favour of the respective negotiating Churches and free from any control thereof or connection therewith. In cities having a population of ten thousand people or over, according to the last Dominion census, the voting aforesaid shall not take place during the months of July or August. The vote herein provided for shall be taken by ballot in such form and manner and at such time within the limit prescribed by this subsection as the congregation may decide: Provided that not less than two weeks shall be allowed for the taking of said vote by ballot as aforesaid.

The said meeting may be adjourned for the purpose of said ballot being taken but not for a longer period than thirty days.

(b) The persons entitled to vote under the provisions of the first clause of this section shall be only those persons who are in full membership and whose names are on the roll of the Church at the time of the passing of this Act. In any Province where by an Act of the Legislature respecting The United Church of Canada passed prior to the passing of this Act, a different qualification for voting has been prescribed, the qualification for voting under this section shall be as provided in such Act. In every other Province the persons so entitled to vote shall be those who by the constitution of the congregation, if so provided, or by the practice of the Church with which they are connected, are entitled to vote at a meeting of the congregation on matters affecting the disposal of property.

(c) The non-concurring congregations in connection, or in communion with any or all of the negotiating Churches may use, to designate the said congregations, any names other than the names of the negotiating Churches, as set forth in the Preamble of this Act, and nothing in this Act contained shall prevent such congregations from constituting themselves a Presbyterian Church, a Methodist Church,

Church, or a Congregational Church, as the case may be, under the respective names so used.

(d) A meeting of the congregation for the purpose aforesaid may be called by the authority of the Session or Quarterly Board of its own motion and shall be called by the Session or Quarterly Board on requisition to the Session or Quarterly Board in writing of ten members entitled to vote under the provisions of this section in a congregation of one hundred members or less; or twenty-five such members in congregations having over one hundred and not more than five hundred members; and fifty members in congregations of over five hundred and not more than one thousand members; and one hundred such members in congregations of over one thousand members. Such meeting shall be called by public notice read before the congregation at each diet of worship on two successive Lord's Days on which public service is held and such notice shall specify the object of the meeting. Provided further that such meeting shall be held within thirty days of the receipt of the requisition by the Clerk of Sessions or Recording Steward of the Quarterly Board, or in case of any congregation not having a Session or Quarterly Board, by the ordained minister recognized as in charge thereof by Presbytery or District meeting.

Calling of
meeting
for voting
on Union.

Notice.

To be held
within 30
days after
requisition.

(e) "Congregation" in this section and the succeeding section means a local church as mentioned in the Basis of Union.

"Congrega-
tion."

(f) The Clerk of Session, the Recording Steward of the Quarterly Official Board, or the Secretary, as the case may be, of any non-concurring congregation shall within one week after the taking of the vote referred to in subsection (a) of this section certify to the Clerk of the Presbytery, the Secretary of the Annual Conference, or the Secretary of the Congregational Association or Union, as the case may be, the result of the said vote.

Certificate
of result
of vote.

11. (a) Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, such non-concurring congregations or any one or more of them as may be determined, shall be entitled to whatever the Commission hereinafter mentioned shall determine to be a fair and equitable share of the property, real and personal, rights, powers, authorities and privileges of or in connection with the respective parent church or churches, that is to say, The Presbyterian Church in Canada, The Methodist Church or The Congregational Churches, as the case may be, vested in The United Church by this Act.

Commission
to determine
Equities of
Non-
concurring
Congrega-
tions.

(b) All the equities (if any) of the non-concurring congregations, or any of them, under this section, shall be determined exclusively by a Commission to consist of nine members, of whom three shall be

Appointment
of
Commission.

appointed by the non-concurring congregations at a conference of representatives thereof, three by The United Church from its members, and the remaining three by the six members so appointed. The names of such persons shall be submitted to the Chief Justice of Canada, and if he is satisfied after making such inquiry as he deems proper or desirable that they fairly represent the parties so appointing them, their names shall be approved by him in writing and they shall thereupon be deemed for all purposes to be duly appointed. In case the said six members are unable to agree, or in case of failure or refusal on the part of the non-concurring congregations or of The United Church to appoint the required number of members as aforesaid within twelve months after the coming into force of this Act, the Chief Justice of Canada, upon the application of any interested party, shall appoint sufficient members to complete the Commission of nine members, and any appointment so made by him or to fill any vacancy among the members of the Commission, or any order of the Chief Justice on the application of any interested party confirming the appointment of the Commission, shall be final and conclusive and shall not be subject to review by any Court. If a vacancy occurs in the Commission by reason of death, resignation, incapacity or otherwise, it shall be filled by a member to be appointed as in the case of the original appointment of the member whose office is so vacated, and in case of inability to agree or of failure or refusal to appoint as aforesaid, as the case may be, the Chief Justice of Canada may appoint a member to fill the vacancy and so from time to time as occasion requires.

Vacancies.

Conference
of non-
concurring
congregations.

(c) (i) The conference of representatives of non-concurring congregations shall be held on a date nine months from the date of the coming into force of this Act at St. Andrew's Church on King Street in the City of Toronto, at the hour of half past two o'clock in the afternoon, or at such other time and place as may be fixed by Proclamation of the Governor in Council.

Representa-
tives.

Commission-
ers appointed
and certified.

(ii) Each non-concurring congregation shall be entitled to one representative and to one vote, and the three persons to be appointed to the said Commission by the non-concurring congregations shall be appointed in such manner as the said representatives may determine by a majority vote.

(iii) The chairman of the said conference shall certify the names of members of the said Commission who may be chosen at the said conference.

(d)

- (d) The Commission shall have exclusive power to determine all the equities of the non-concurring congregations, or any one or more of them, in, or with respect to, the property, real and personal, belonging to or held in trust for or to the use of the respective parent church or any corporation, board, committee or other body, incorporated or unincorporated, created by or under the government or control of or in connection with such parent church, and all rights, powers, authorities and privileges of or in connection with the parent church, vested by this Act in The United Church as aforesaid, or in or to any part of such property, rights, powers, authorities and privileges, and to make such orders and give such directions for the conveyance, assignment, transfer or other assurance by The United Church, or by any corporation, board, committee or other body in this Act mentioned, of any such property, rights, powers, authorities, and privileges to the non-concurring congregations or to any one or more of them or to trustees for any such congregations or any one or more of them, in such manner and upon such terms and subject to such charges or conditions as the Commission may deem fair and equitable for the enjoyment and assurance of any such equities so determined.
- (e) The Commission shall also have power to make such orders and to give such directions with respect to any of the colleges of or in connection with the parent church in Schedule C of this Act named as it may deem fair and equitable to secure adequate provision for the education and training of students to minister to such non-concurring congregations, and shall have power to declare and order that such non-concurring congregations shall be placed in the position of the parent church as it was immediately prior to the passing of this Act with respect to any one or more of such colleges as the Commission may determine subject to such terms and conditions as the Commission may deem fair and equitable.
- (f) The quorum of the Commission shall be five and its organization, times and places of meeting and procedure shall be such as it may at any time from time to time determine and the decision of a majority of the members present at any meeting shall prevail.
- (g) The Commission may retain counsel and engage all such professional or other assistance and may appoint and employ all such officers, stenographers, clerks or servants as it may deem expedient and may dismiss any officer or person so appointed or employed.
- (h) The fees, salaries and remuneration of all persons so retained, engaged, appointed or employed, and all expenses

Power to
determine
Equities and
make Orders
and
Directions.

Power in
respect to
Colleges.

Quorum and
Procedure.

Assistance.

Remunera-
tion.

expenses in connection with the exercise of the powers hereby conferred shall be paid in such manner and out of such funds of The United Church or the non-concurring congregations or both, as the Commission may direct. The compensation (if any) of the Commissioners shall be determined by the General Council of The United Church and the non-concurring congregations prior to their appointment, and in default of such determination, by the Chief Justice of Canada, and shall be paid as aforesaid.

Witnesses and
Evidence.

(i) The Commission shall have the powers conferred on commissioners by Part I of the *Inquiries Act* and such other powers as may be conferred upon it by any Act of any Province of Canada, together with right of access to all property affected by this Act it may find necessary to inspect and the right to call for the production of any books, papers, accounts, correspondence or other writing of any of the parties interested before it and to make abstracts thereof or take extracts therefrom. The Commission shall not be bound by legal rules of evidence but may make such enquiries and may accept such opinions, valuations, reports and statements, written or verbal as it may deem expedient, and the decisions, orders or directions of the Commission shall be final and conclusive and not subject to review by any Court.

Delegation
of Certain
Powers.

(j) The Commission may authorize any one or more of its members to inquire into and report to it upon any question or matter arising in connection with the business of the Commission, and when so authorized, such one or more of its members shall have all the powers of the Commission for the purpose of taking evidence or acquiring the necessary information for the purpose of such report, and upon such report being made to the Commission, it may be adopted as the order of the Commission, or otherwise dealt with as to the Commission seems proper.

Commission
to use due
diligence.

(k) The Commission shall proceed with all due diligence in the determination of all matters committed to it by this Act and The United Church and the non-concurring congregations shall in every reasonable way facilitate and expedite the work of the Commission so as to enable it to make its investigation and its determination in respect of the matters aforesaid at the earliest possible date.

Enforcement
of Orders.

(l) Any determination, decision or order made by the Commission may be made a rule, order or decree of the Exchequer Court or any Superior Court of any Province of Canada, and shall be enforced in like manner as any rule, order or decree of such Court. To make such determination, decision or order, a rule, order or

decree

decree of any such Court the usual practice and procedure of the Court in such matters may be followed, and a copy of any such determination, decision or order, certified under the hand of the Chairman or Acting Chairman of the Commission, and verified by affidavit or statutory declaration of a witness thereto, shall be sufficient evidence of the due making and validity of any such determination, decision or order.

- (m) The powers conferred on the Chief Justice of Canada by this section may be exercised by any Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada designated by him for that purpose and all applications to the said Chief Justice or such Judge in this section mentioned shall be upon such notice and be served upon such parties and in such manner as the Chief Justice or such Judge shall direct. Applications to Chief Justice or Judge of Supreme Court.
- (n) The provisions of sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen shall not apply to any college or property allocated to non-concurring congregations under the provisions of this section after the date of such allocation. Sections 13, 14, 15 not to apply after allocation.
- (o) The Commission shall make such provisions as it may deem fair and equitable to protect the rights of all claimants on the benevolent funds of the negotiating Churches who do not become ministers or members of The United Church. Rights of claimants on benevolent funds.

12. (a) All property belonging to or held by or in trust for or to the use of any congregation of the negotiating churches henceforth to be held, used and administered for the benefit of the same congregation as a part of The United Church, shall remain liable for the payment or satisfaction of any debts or obligations contracted or incurred in respect thereto to the same extent as it would have been liable had this Act not been passed, but The United Church shall not be or become liable for any of said debts or obligations, and, save as aforesaid, no property of The United Church shall be liable for any debts or obligations contracted or incurred by any congregation in connection or in communion with any of the negotiating churches. Liability for Congregational Debts.

- (b) Upon the vesting of the property of the negotiating churches or of any corporation, board, committee or other body whether incorporated or unincorporated, created by or under the government or control of or connected with any of the negotiating churches, pursuant to the provisions of section five hereof, The United Church shall become liable for all their respective debts and obligations, provided, however, that this subsection shall not be deemed to include or apply to any of the property first mentioned in the next preceding subsection. Liability for Denominational Debts.

Colleges.

13. The provisions of section five hereof shall not apply to any property, real or personal, belonging to or held in trust for or to the use of any college named in Schedule C to this Act, or belonging to or held by or vested in any board of trustees, board of directors, board of governors, regents, or other board or committee or body having the control or management of the property or affairs of any college named in said Schedule C. From and after the coming into force of this section the colleges named in said Schedule C and all such boards, regents or other committees or bodies as aforesaid shall have the same connection with and stand in the same relation to The United Church as they respectively had and stood with and to any of the negotiating churches immediately prior to the passing of this Act, and all rights, powers, authorities and privileges in respect of the said colleges, or any of them, of or vested in any Assembly, Conference, Synod, Presbytery, Council or other governing body of any of the negotiating churches or any officers or board thereof, shall be vested in the General Council of The United Church, provided that the General Council may declare that the said rights, powers, authorities and privileges, or any of them, shall be vested in a Conference, Presbytery or other governing body of The United Church, or otherwise, as it may deem expedient, and from and after such declaration, such rights, powers, authorities and privileges, or any of them, shall vest in accordance with the terms of such declaration. In all cases where a college corporation consists of the ministers and members, or the members, or any officers of any of the negotiating churches, or of any governing body thereof (whether with or without named persons) such corporation shall, after the coming into force of this section, consist of the ministers and members of The United Church. All rights, powers, authorities and privileges in respect of the said colleges vested in any congregation in connection or in communion with any of the negotiating churches, or in any minister and congregation thereof, shall continue to be held and exercised by the said congregation or by the said minister and congregation in connection with The United Church. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed so as in anywise to repeal, alter, affect or vary any existing legislation relating to any of the said colleges except in so far as may be necessary to give full force and effect to the provisions of this Act.

Religious
Teaching in
Colleges.

14. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act of the Parliament of Canada, or in any Act, by-law, rule, regulation, declaration or other proceeding of any of the negotiating churches, or of any governing or subordinate court or body of any of them, or in the constitution, by-laws, rules or regulations of or in relation to any of the said

colleges, respecting the principles, doctrines or religious standards to be taught and maintained in any such college, from and after the coming into force of this section the colleges shall, in respect of the principles, doctrines and religious standards to be taught and maintained therein, be subject to the direction and control of the General Council of The United Church, and the teaching or maintenance hereafter in any of the colleges of the principles, doctrines or religious standards set out in the Basis of Union or hereafter determined or prescribed from time to time by the General Council of The United Church in accordance therewith or at any meeting held pursuant to the provisions of section twenty-one of this Act, shall not be deemed to be a change of adherence on the part of any such college or a change of its principles or doctrines or religious standards or a breach of the provisions of any statute, Act, by-law, rule, regulation, declaration or other proceeding, or constitution, and shall not be deemed to be a breach of any trust relating to property devised, bequeathed, given to or otherwise acquired by or for the benefit of any such college with respect to the teaching or maintenance of any principles, doctrines or religious standards in any of the said colleges, but shall be deemed to be in compliance with and a performance of any such provisions or trusts.

15. Where, prior to the coming into force of this section, any existing trust has been created or declared in any manner whatsoever for any special purpose or object having regard to the teaching, preaching or maintenance of any principles, doctrines or religious standards, or to the support, assistance or maintenance of any congregation or minister or charity, or to the furtherance of any religious, charitable, educational, congregational or social purpose, in connection with any of the negotiating churches, such trust shall continue to exist and to be performed as nearly as may be for the like purposes or objects in connection with The United Church as The United Church may determine, and anything done in pursuance of this Act shall not be deemed to be a breach of any such trust but shall be deemed to be in compliance therewith and a performance thereof, and the entry of any congregation into The United Church shall not be deemed a change of its adherence or principles or doctrines or religious standards within the meaning of any such trust.

Existing
Trusts
Continued.

16. The United Church shall have capacity to take and hold all such property, real and personal, and all such rights, authorities, privileges and benefits as it may acquire without Canada, and subject to the laws of the province, colony or country in which such property may be situate, shall have the right to call for and receive conveyances,

Property
situate
without
Canada.

transfers or other appropriate assurances of all property, real or personal, situate without Canada, held by or in trust for any of the negotiating churches or any governing or subordinate body thereof, or any Corporation, Board, Committee, or other body, whether incorporated or unincorporated, created by or under the government or control of or in connection with any of the negotiating churches.

Establish-
ment of
Boards and
Committees.

17. (a) The United Church may, by resolution of the General Council, establish boards or committees of its members to hold, manage, deal with, dispose of or otherwise administer any of its property, funds, trusts, interests, institutions and religious or charitable schemes now or hereafter owned, founded or established, define and prescribe the constitution, powers, duties, officers and quorum of any such board or committee, and delegate to any of them such powers as it may deem expedient.

Establish-
ment of
Boards and
Committees
as Bodies
Corporate.

(b) Whenever it is deemed expedient to establish as a body corporate any board, committee or other body for any of the purposes of The United Church, The United Church may establish by resolution of the General Council or may authorize and empower any Conference to establish by resolution of such Conference, any such boards, committees or other bodies, including city mission boards and church extension boards, in accordance with the by-laws, rules and regulations of The United Church in that behalf, and if any such resolution declares such board, committee or other body to be a body corporate, then, upon the filing of the certificate or certificates in this section hereinafter mentioned, the same shall be and become a body corporate with such membership, organization, powers, rights and duties, not contrary to law or inconsistent with this Act, as may be defined from time to time by the General Council, or such Conference, as the case may be, including the acquiring, holding, administering and disposing of all property, real or personal, (but when established by resolution of a Conference then only within the bounds of such Conference), which may be devised, bequeathed, granted or conveyed to any such board, committee or governing body, for the purposes of The United Church, and the borrowing of any money necessary in the opinion of such board, committee or body for the purposes thereof, and the mortgaging, hypothecating, or pledging of so much of the real or personal property held by any such board, committee or body as may be necessary to secure any amount so borrowed. In each case such board, committee or other body is established by resolution of the General Council, the General Council shall file a certified copy of such resolution

resolution under the hand of its presiding officer and its secretary or clerk with the Secretary of State for Canada, and in case such board, committee or other body is established by resolution of any Conference, such Conference shall file a certified copy of such resolution under the hand of its presiding officer and its secretary or clerk with the Provincial Secretary of the Province in which the said conference is situate, or, where the bounds of such conference lie within more than one Province, then with the Provincial Secretary of each of such Provinces. A certificate under the official seal of the General Council, or of the Conference by which any such board, committee or body is established, as the case may be, signed by its secretary or clerk, shall be sufficient evidence in all Courts of the establishment of such board, committee or body and of its constitution and powers.

18. The United Church shall have power—

(a) To acquire by purchase, lease, gift, devise or bequest any real or personal property, or any estate or interest therein, either absolutely or in trust, and, subject to the provisions of sections five and seven of this Act, to sell, transfer, exchange, mortgage, hypothecate, lease or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof, and apply the proceeds of any such property for its purposes, provided that no land at any time acquired by the United Church and not required for its actual use and occupation or by way of security for the payment of any loan, debt or guarantee, shall be held by it or by any trustee on its behalf for a longer period than ten years after it shall have ceased to be so required, but this proviso shall not be deemed in anywise to vary or otherwise affect any trust relating to such property.

Powers of the
United
Church.

Acquiring
and Selling
Property.

(b) To give, grant, convey, lease or otherwise alienate any property, real or personal, to any other church or religious body or organization or to any trustees, board, committee or governing body thereof, as it may deem expedient, in pursuance of any agreement or understanding with such church or religious body or organization for the purpose of co-operation in the prosecution of religious work.

Disposal of
Property to
Other
Religious
Bodies.

(c) To lend money upon the security of real estate and to invest and re-invest any of its funds and moneys in any debentures of municipal or public-school corporations or public-school districts, Dominion or Provincial debentures, bonds, stock or other Dominion or Provincial securities, or in any security the payment of which is guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada or any Province thereof, and for all purposes of any

Loan and
Investment.

loan or investment it shall have all such rights and remedies for the collection, enforcement or repayment thereof as any individual or corporation would have by law in the premises.

Loan or
Disposal of
Property for
Building
Purposes.

(d) To lend or give any of its property, funds or moneys for, or to assist in, the erection or maintenance of any building or buildings deemed necessary for any church, college, manse, school or hospital, or for any other religious, charitable, educational, congregational or social purpose, upon such terms and securities as it may deem expedient, and it shall have in respect of any such loan the rights and remedies mentioned in the next preceding subsection.

Borrowing.

(e) To borrow money for its purposes upon its credit and to mortgage, hypothecate or pledge any of its property, real or personal, as security for any loan.

Negotiable
Instruments.

(f) To make, accept, draw, endorse and execute bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments.

Annuities.

(g) To receive and accept for its own use as to the principal sum or corpus thereof any moneys or other personal property subject to and in consideration of the payment of interest thereon or of an annuity in respect thereof.

By-laws,
Rules and
Regulations.

(h) To make such by-laws, rules or regulations as it may deem expedient for the exercise of any powers conferred by this Act.

Appointment
of Subordi-
nate Bodies.

(i) To exercise the powers conferred by this section, or any of them, by and through such boards, committees or other bodies as the General Council or any Conference or any Presbytery acting within their respective jurisdictions under the provisions of the Basis of Union may from time to time establish or appoint, and to determine the method of appointment or election thereof, and to define and prescribe the constitution, powers, duties, officers and quorum of such boards, committees or other bodies.

Incidental
Powers.

(j) To do all such lawful acts or things as may be requisite to carry out the terms, provisions and objects of the Basis of Union and of this Act.

Not to issue
notes for
circulation.

(k) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize The United Church to issue any note or bill payable to bearer thereof, or any promissory note intended to be circulated as money or as the note or bill of a bank, or to engage in the business of banking or insurance.

Approval of
Conference
Required in
Certain
Cases.

19. The provision in the Basis of Union that the approval of the Conference in which property is situated is required to enable the General Council to legislate in respect thereof shall be deemed to apply only to such property as belongs

to or is held in trust for or to the use of a congregation or as belongs to or is held in trust for or is set apart for or used for the purposes of such Conference.

20. The United Church, and any board or committee thereof or appointed thereby or by any Conference thereof, having charge of any of the funds or property of The United Church, and the trustees of any congregation of The United Church, provided that such trustees first obtain the consent in writing of the Presbytery within the bounds of which the lands of such congregation are situate, may issue debentures in such denominations and upon such terms as it or they may deem expedient, under the hand or hands of such officer or officers as may be thereto authorized and the seal (if any) of such United Church board, committee or trustees issuing the same, for any money borrowed under the authority of this Act, and the payment of such debentures and the interest thereon may be secured by mortgage in favor of a trustee or trustees for the holders of such debentures upon any real estate under the control of The United Church or of such board or committee thereof or of the trustees of such congregation.

Issue of
Debentures.

21. (a) Notwithstanding anything in this Act or in the Basis of Union contained, the first meeting of the General Council shall consist of one hundred and fifty members heretofore appointed by the General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in Canada, one hundred and fifty members heretofore appointed by the General Conference of The Methodist Church, forty members heretofore appointed by The Congregational Union of Canada and ten members heretofore appointed by the General Council of local Union churches and the roll of members so appointed signed by the presiding officer and the secretary or clerk of such respective bodies, holding office at the date of the coming into force of this section, shall be final and conclusive as to the due and proper appointment of such members.

(b) The said meeting shall be held in the City of Toronto on the day that this Act comes into force, at such place and at such hour as may be agreed upon by the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the General Superintendent of The Methodist Church and the Chairman of The Congregational Union of Canada, or any two of them.

First Meeting
of the
General
Council.

(c) The said General Council at such meeting, or any adjourned meeting thereof, shall exercise all such powers conferred on the General Council by this Act or by the Basis of Union as it may deem expedient for the conduct and management of the affairs of The

United

United Church until a General Council is convened in accordance with the provisions of the Basis of Union.

- (d) The said General Council at such first meeting, or any adjournment thereof, shall determine the number and boundaries of the Conferences to be established under the provisions of the Basis of Union and the number of ministers and non-ministerial representatives to be chosen by the said Conferences to constitute the next General Council, which may be convened at any time within a period of two years from the date of such first meeting of the General Council.
- (e) All acts or things done by or under the authority of the General Council at such meeting, or any adjournment thereof, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or the Basis of Union, shall be valid and binding until a General Council is convened in accordance with the provisions of the Basis of Union and thereafter until the same shall be altered, amended or rescinded by a General Council so convened.
- (f) The General Council at its first meeting as aforesaid, or any adjourned meeting thereof, may, in addition to its other powers, appoint such boards, committees or other bodies, as it may deem expedient, to inquire into any matters relating to the conduct and management of the affairs of The United Church or of any property, fund, trust, interest, institution or religious or charitable scheme in connection therewith or with any of the negotiating churches and to report upon the same to a General Council convened in accordance with the provisions of the Basis of Union.

Interim
Exercise of
Powers.

22. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained,—

- (a) The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in Canada, the General Conference of The Methodist Church and The Congregational Union of Canada shall, save as to non-concurring congregations, continue to have, exercise and enjoy all their respective powers, rights, authorities and privileges in the same manner and to the same extent as if this Act had not been passed, until the first meeting of the General Council.
- (b) All Synods and Presbyteries of The Presbyterian Church in Canada, all Conferences and District Meetings of The Methodist Church and all Associations of The Congregational Churches of Canada and all other courts or governing bodies of any of the negotiating Churches shall, save as to non-concurring congregations, continue to have, exercise and enjoy all or any of their respective powers, rights, authorities and privileges in the same manner and to the same extent as if this Act had not been passed until such time or times as The United Church by its General

Council shall declare that the said powers, rights, authorities and privileges, or any of them, shall cease and determine.

- (c) Every Corporation, Board, Committee and other body, whether incorporated or unincorporated, created by or under the government or control of or in connection with any of the negotiating churches, shall continue to have, exercise and enjoy all their respective powers, rights, authorities and privileges in the same manner and to the same extent as if this Act had not been passed, until such time or times as The United Church by its General Council, or otherwise, shall declare that the said powers, rights, authorities and privileges, or any of them, shall cease or determine or be modified or altered as set out in such declaration, and thereupon such powers, rights, authorities and privileges, or any of them, shall cease or determine or be modified or altered, as the case may be, in accordance with the terms of such declaration or declarations from time to time made.

23. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, any congregations of the negotiating churches heretofore separately incorporated shall continue to be corporate bodies but subject in all respects to the provisions of this Act.

Incorporated
Congrega-
tions.

24. All resolutions passed by the General Council shall have the force and effect of by-laws, and no formal by-law shall be required for the purpose of managing the affairs of The United Church.

Resolutions
of General
Council.

25. All copies of the Basis of Union and of any by-laws, resolutions, rules or regulations in this Act referred to or of any amendment or alteration thereof, purporting to be published under the direction or authority of the General Council of The United Church, or a copy of any by-law, resolution, rule or regulation of the General Council purporting to be under the seal of The United Church and to be signed by the secretary, shall be *prima facie* evidence in all Courts of the contents thereof without proof of the authenticity of such seal or signature.

Copies of
Certain
Documents
to be
Evidence.

26. The Basis of Union set forth in Schedule A to this Act is hereby ratified and confirmed as such, and in so far as the terms and provisions thereof relating to polity and administration are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act they shall have the same force and effect as if expressly set out herein.

Basis of
Union
Ratified and
Confirmed.

27.

Repeal of
Inconsistent
Enactments.

27. All Acts and portions of Acts of the Parliament of Canada inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed in so far as may be necessary to give full effect to this Act.

Declarations.

28. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, it is hereby declared:—

(a) That the said union of the negotiating churches has been formed by the free and independent action of the said churches through their governing bodies and in accordance with their respective constitutions, and that this Act has been passed at the request of the said churches in order to incorporate The United Church and to make necessary provision with respect to the property of the negotiating churches and the other matters dealt with by this Act.

(b) That nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to limit the independent and exclusive right and power of The United Church to legislate in all matters concerning its doctrine, worship, discipline and government, including therein the right and power from time to time to frame, adopt, alter, change, add to or modify its laws, subordinate standards and formulas and to determine and declare the same or any of them, but subject to the conditions and safeguards in that behalf contained in the Basis of Union.

(c) That the United Church by virtue of its independent and exclusive right and power to legislate in respect of the matters mentioned in the next preceding subsection has the right to unite with any other church or religious denomination without loss of its identity upon such terms as it may find to be consistent with the principles, doctrines and religious standards set forth in the Basis of Union, or any amendment thereof made by the General Council under the provisions of the Basis of Union.

Provisions
effective
as far as
Parliament
has jurisdic-
tion.

29. Inasmuch as questions have arisen and may arise as to the powers of the Parliament of Canada under the *British North America Act* to give legislative effect to the provisions of this Act, it is hereby declared that it is intended by this Act to sanction the provisions therein contained in so far and in so far only as it is competent to the Parliament so to do.

SCHEDULE A.

THE BASIS OF UNION

AS PREPARED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN, METHODIST AND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES, AND APPROVED BY THE SUPREME COURTS OF THESE CHURCHES.

GENERAL

1. The name of the Church formed by the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational Churches in Canada, shall be "The United Church of Canada."

2. It shall be the policy of The United Church to foster the spirit of unity in the hope that this sentiment of unity may in due time, so far as Canada is concerned, take shape in a Church which may fittingly be described as national.

DOCTRINE

We, the representatives of the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Congregational branches of the Church of Christ in Canada, do hereby set forth the substance of the Christian faith, as commonly held among us. In doing so, we build upon the foundation laid by the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief cornerstone. We affirm our belief in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the primary source and ultimate standard of Christian faith and life. We acknowledge the teaching of the great creeds of the ancient Church. We further maintain our allegiance to the evangelical doctrines of the Reformation, as set forth in common in the doctrinal standards adopted by the Presbyterian Church in Canada, by the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec, and by the Methodist Church. We present the accompanying statement as a brief summary of our common faith and commend it to the studious attention of the members and adherents of the negotiating Churches, as in substance agreeable to the teaching of the Holy Scriptures.

ARTICLE I.—*Of God.*—We believe in the one only living and true God, a Spirit, infinite, eternal and unchangeable, in His being and perfections; the Lord Almighty, who is love, most just in all His ways, most glorious in holiness, unsearchable in wisdom, plenteous in mercy, full of compassion, and abundant in goodness and truth. We worship Him in the unity of the Godhead and the mystery of the Holy Trinity, the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, three persons of the same substance, equal in power and glory.

ARTICLE II.—*Of Revelation.*—We believe that God has revealed Himself in nature, in history, and in the heart of man; that He has been graciously pleased to make clearer

revelation of Himself to men of God who spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit; and that in the fulness of time He has perfectly revealed Himself in Jesus Christ, the Word made flesh, who is the brightness of the Father's glory and the express image of His person. We receive the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, given by inspiration of God, as containing the only infallible rule of faith and life, a faithful record of God's gracious revelations, and as the sure witness to Christ.

ARTICLE III.—*Of the Divine Purpose.*—We believe that the eternal, wise, holy and loving purpose of God so embraces all events that while the freedom of man is not taken away, nor is God the author of sin, yet in His providence He makes all things work together in the fulfilment of His sovereign design and the manifestation of His glory.

ARTICLE IV.—*Of Creation and Providence.*—We believe that God is the creator, upholder and governor of all things; that He is above all His works and in them all; and that He made man in His own image, meet for fellowship with him, free and able to choose between good and evil, and responsible to his Maker and Lord.

ARTICLE V.—*Of the Sin of Man.*—We believe that our first parents, being tempted, chose evil, and so fell away from God and came under the power of sin, the penalty of which is eternal death; and that, by reason of this disobedience, all men are born with a sinful nature, that we have broken God's law and that no man can be saved but by His grace.

ARTICLE VI.—*Of the Grace of God.*—We believe that God, out of His great love for the world, has given His only begotten Son to be the Saviour of sinners, and in the Gospel freely offers His all-sufficient salvation to all men. We believe also that God, in His own good pleasure, gave to His Son a people, an innumerable multitude, chosen in Christ unto holiness, service and salvation.

ARTICLE VII.—*Of the Lord Jesus Christ.*—We believe in and confess the Lord Jesus Christ, the only Mediator between God and man, who, being the Eternal Son of God, for us men and for our salvation became truly man, being conceived of the Holy Spirit and born of the Virgin Mary, yet without sin. Unto us He has revealed the Father, by His word and Spirit, making known the perfect will of God. For our redemption He fulfilled all righteousness, offered Himself a perfect sacrifice on the cross, satisfied Divine Justice and made propitiation for the sins of the whole world. He rose from the dead and ascended into Heaven, where He ever intercedes for us. In the hearts of believers He abides forever as the indwelling Christ; above us and over us all He rules; wherefore, unto Him we render love, obedience and adoration as our Prophet, Priest and King.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Of the Holy Spirit.*—We believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord and Giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and the Son, who moves upon the hearts of men to restrain them from evil and to incite them unto good, and whom the Father is ever willing to give unto all who ask Him. We believe that he has spoken by holy men of God in making known His truth to men for their salvation; that, through our exalted Saviour, He was sent forth in power to convict the world of sin, to enlighten men's minds in the knowledge of Christ, and to persuade and enable them to obey the call of the Gospel; and that He abides with the Church, dwelling in every believer as the spirit of truth, of power, of holiness, of comfort and of love.

ARTICLE IX.—*Of Regeneration.*—We believe in the necessity of regeneration, whereby we are made new creatures in Christ Jesus by the Spirit of God, who imparts spiritual life by the gracious and mysterious operation of His power, using as the ordinary means the truths of His word and the ordinances of divine appointment in ways agreeable to the nature of man.

ARTICLE X.—*Of Faith and Repentance.*—We believe that faith in Christ is a saving grace whereby we receive Him, trust in Him and rest upon Him alone for salvation as He is offered to us in the Gospel, and that this saving faith is always accompanied by repentance, wherein we confess and forsake our sins with full purpose of and endeavor after a new obedience to God.

ARTICLE XI.—*Of Justification and Sonship.*—We believe that God, on the sole ground of the perfect obedience and sacrifice of Christ, pardons those who by faith receive Him as their Saviour and Lord, accepts them as righteous and bestows upon them the adoption of sons, with a right to all the privileges therein implied, including a conscious assurance of their sonship.

ARTICLE XII.—*Of Sanctification.*—We believe that those who are regenerated and justified grow in the likeness of Christ through fellowship with Him, the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, and obedience to the truth; that a holy life is the fruit and evidence of saving faith; and that the believer's hope of continuance in such a life is in the preserving grace of God. And we believe that in this growth in grace Christians may attain that maturity and full assurance of faith whereby the love of God is made perfect in us.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Of Prayer.*—We believe that we are encouraged to draw near to God, our Heavenly Father, in the name of His Son, Jesus Christ, and on our own behalf and that of others to pour out our hearts humbly yet freely before Him, as becomes His beloved children, giving Him the honour and praise due His holy name, asking

Him

Him to glorify Himself on earth as in heaven, confessing unto Him our sins and seeking of Him every gift needful for this life and for our everlasting salvation. We believe also that, inasmuch as all true prayer is prompted by His Spirit, He will in response thereto grant us every blessing according to His unsearchable wisdom and the riches of His grace in Jesus Christ.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Of the Law of God.*—We believe that the moral law of God, summarized in the Ten Commandments, testified to by the prophets and unfolded in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, stands forever in truth and equity, and is not made void by faith, but on the contrary is established thereby. We believe that God requires of every man to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God; and that only through this harmony with the will of God shall be fulfilled that brotherhood of man wherein the kingdom of God is to be made manifest.

ARTICLE XV.—*Of the Church.*—We acknowledge one holy Catholic Church, the innumerable company of saints of every age and nation, who being united by the Holy Spirit to Christ their Head are one body in Him and have communion with their Lord and with one another. Further, we receive it as the will of Christ that His Church on earth should exist as a visible and sacred brotherhood, consisting of those who profess faith in Jesus Christ and obedience to Him, together with their children, and other baptized children, and organized for the confession of His name, for the public worship of God, for the administration of the sacraments, for the upbuilding of the saints, and for the universal propagation of the Gospel; and we acknowledge as a part, more or less pure, of this universal brotherhood, every particular Church throughout the world which professes this faith in Jesus Christ and obedience to Him as divine Lord and Saviour.

ARTICLE XVI.—*Of the Sacraments.*—We acknowledge two sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper, which were instituted by Christ, to be of perpetual obligation as signs and seals of the covenant ratified in His precious blood, as means of grace, by which, working in us, He doth not only quicken, but also strengthen and comfort our faith in Him, and as ordinances through the observance of which His Church is to confess her Lord and be visibly distinguished from the rest of the world.

(1) Baptism with water into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit is the sacrament by which are signified and sealed our union to Christ and participation in the blessings of the new covenant. The proper subjects of baptism are believers, and infants presented by their parents or guardians in the Christian faith. In the latter case the parents or guardians should train up their children in the nurture and admonition of

the Lord, and should expect their children will, by the operation of the Holy Spirit, receive the benefits which the sacrament is designed and fitted to convey. The Church is under the most solemn obligation to provide for their Christian instruction.

(2) The Lord's Supper is the sacrament of communion with Christ and with His people in which bread and wine are given and received in thankful remembrance of Him and His sacrifice on the cross; and they who in faith receive the same do, after a spiritual manner, partake of the body and blood of the Lord Jesus Christ to their comfort, nourishment and growth in grace. All may be admitted to the Lord's Supper who make a credible profession of their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and of obedience to His law.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Of the Ministry.*—We believe that Jesus Christ, as the Supreme Head of the Church, has appointed therein a ministry of the word and sacraments, and calls men to this ministry; that the Church, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, recognizes and chooses those whom He calls, and should thereupon duly ordain them to the work of the ministry.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Of Church Order and Fellowship.*—We believe that the Supreme and only Head of the Church is the Lord Jesus Christ; that its worship, teaching, discipline and government should be administered according to His will by persons chosen for their fitness and duly set apart to their office; and that although the visible Church may contain unworthy members and is liable to err, yet believers ought not lightly to separate themselves from its communion, but are to live in fellowship with their brethren, which fellowship is to be extended, as God gives opportunity, to all who in every place call upon the name of the Lord Jesus.

ARTICLE XIX.—*Of the Resurrection, the Last Judgment and the Future Life.*—We believe that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust, through the power of the Son of God, who shall come to judge the living and the dead; that the finally impenitent shall go away into eternal punishment and the righteous into life eternal.

ARTICLE XX.—*Of Christian Service and the Final Triumph.*—We believe that it is our duty as disciples and servants of Christ, to further the extension of His Kingdom, to do good unto all men, to maintain the public and private worship of God, to hallow the Lords' Day, to preserve the inviolability of marriage and the sanctity of the family, to uphold the just authority of the State, and so to live in all honesty, purity and charity that our lives shall testify of Christ. We joyfully receive the word of Christ, bidding His people go into all the world and make disciples of all nations, declaring unto them that God was in Christ

reconciling the world unto Himself, and that He will have all men to be saved, and come to the knowledge of the truth. We confidently believe that by His power and grace all His enemies shall finally be overcome, and the kingdoms of this world be made the kingdom of our God and of His Christ.

POLITY

The Joint Committee, after an examination of the forms of church government of the negotiating Churches and the practical working thereof, is greatly gratified to find:

1. That while the officers and courts of the negotiating Churches may bear different names, there is a substantial degree of similarity in the duties and functions of these officers and courts.

2. That, engaged in the same work, with the same object in view, and earnestly endeavoring to meet the conditions confronting the Churches in Canada, the negotiating Churches have been steadily approximating more nearly to each other, both in forms of church government and methods of administration.

3. That there are distinctive elements in each which would add to the efficiency of a united Church, and which can be preserved with great advantage in the form of polity to be adopted for The United Church.

4. That in this view it is possible to provide for substantial local freedom, and at the same time secure the benefits of a strong connexional tie and co-operative efficiency.

The following recommendations are submitted as setting forth the Polity proposed for The United Church of Canada.

I.—THE CHURCH

1. The members of The United Church shall be the members of the negotiating Churches, and such others as may hereafter become members.

2. The unit of organization for The United Church shall be The Pastoral Charge. A pastoral charge may consist of more than one local church; a local church is a body of persons meeting for public worship in one place.

3. The governing bodies or courts of the Church, higher than those of the pastoral charge, shall be:

- (a) The Presbytery.

- (b) The Conference.

- (c) The General Council.

II.—THE PASTORAL CHARGE (CIRCUIT OR CONGREGATION)

A.—*Charges existing previous to the Union*

4. In the management of their local affairs the various churches, charges, circuits or congregations of the negotiating Churches shall be entitled to continue the organization and practices (including those practices relating to membership, church ordinances, Sunday schools and Young People's Societies) enjoyed by them at the time of the union, subject in general affairs to the legislation, principles and discipline of The United Church. Their representatives in the next higher governing body or court shall be chosen as at present.

5. The plan of organization prescribed for pastoral charges to be formed subsequent to the union may at any time be adopted by any church, charge, circuit or congregation existing at the time of the union.

6. Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding paragraph hereof, all property, real and personal, under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada held in trust for or to the use of a church, charge, circuit or congregation of any of the negotiating Churches, shall be held by trustees appointed by or on behalf of such church, charge, circuit or congregation, upon trusts set forth and declared in a Model Trust Deed. This Model Trust Deed should be a schedule to the Act, and should contain, among others, a provision to the following effect: That the property is held for the church, charge, circuit or congregation as a part of The United Church, and that no property so held shall be sold, exchanged, or in any manner encumbered, unless the Presbytery shall, at the instance of the church, charge, circuit or congregation, have given its sanction, subject to an appeal, if desired, to the Conference.

7. Any property or funds owned by a church, charge, circuit or congregation at the time of the union solely for its own benefit, or vested in trustees for the sole benefit of such church, charge, circuit or congregation, and not for the denomination of which the said church, charge, circuit or congregation formed a part, shall not be affected by the legislation giving effect to the union or by any legislation of The United Church without the consent of the church, charge, circuit or congregation for which such property is held in trust.

8. Churches, charges, circuits, or congregations, received subsequent to the union, into The United Church, with the approval of Presbyteries, shall be entitled, if they so desire, to the privileges of sections 4, 5 and 7.

B.—Charges to be formed subsequent to the Union

9. The liberty of the pastoral charge shall be recognized to the fullest extent compatible with:

(a) The oversight of the spiritual interests of the charge by the minister (or ministers) and a body of men specially chosen and set apart or ordained for that work, who shall jointly constitute the session;

(b) The efficient co-operation of the representatives of the various departments of the work of the charge by means of a meeting to be held at least quarterly;

(c) The hearty co-operation of the various pastoral charges in the general work of the Church, and

(d) The exercise by the higher governing bodies or courts of their powers and functions, hereinafter set forth.

10. New pastoral charges or local churches shall be formed with the consent of a Presbytery by persons residing within its bounds, who declare their adherence to the principles of The United Church, and their desire for the formation of such charge or church. Missions may be organized as pastoral charges by Presbytery of its own motion, or on the suggestion of the Missionary Superintendent or the Minister, under such regulations as the General Council may pass.

Before sanctioning the formation of a pastoral charge or local church, the Presbytery shall be required to hear and consider the representations of any pastoral charge that may be affected by the proposed action.

11. (a) The members of the Church entitled to all church privileges are those who, on a profession of their faith in Jesus Christ and obedience to Him, have been received into full membership. The children of such persons and all baptized children are members of the Church, and it is their duty and privilege, when they reach the age of discretion, to enter into full membership. Admission to full membership, and granting of certificates of removal, shall be by the action of the session, and by the action of those in full membership where desired by the pastoral charge.

(b) The members of a local church who are entitled to vote at all meetings are persons in full membership, whose names are on the roll of the church. With the consent of these, adherents who contribute regularly to the support of the church may vote on temporal matters.

12. The members of a local church shall meet annually, and more frequently if they deem it advisable.

13. The Session shall have oversight of the spiritual interests of the pastoral charge. The management of its temporal and financial affairs shall be entrusted to a Committee of Stewards. The Official Board, consisting of the Session and Committee of Stewards, with representatives in full church membership of such other departments of church work as may be agreed upon by the General

Council, shall meet quarterly, and more frequently if they deem it advisable, for the consideration of matters of joint interest.

14. The members of the session, other than the minister, shall be chosen by those in full church membership, and shall hold office under regulations to be passed by the General Council.

15. (a) It shall be the duty of the session to have the oversight of:

(1) The admission of persons into full membership, and the granting of certificates of removal.

(2) The conduct of members, with power to exercise discipline.

(3) The administration of the sacraments.

(4) The religious training of the young, and the organization of meetings for Christian fellowship, instruction and work.

(5) The order of public worship, including the service of praise and the use of the church edifice.

(6) The care of the poor, and the visiting of the sick.

(b) It shall also be its duty:

(7) To receive and judge petitions, etc., from members.

(8) To transmit petitions, appeals, etc., to Presbytery.

(9) To recommend suitable laymen to Presbyteries for license to preach.

(10) To recommend suitable candidates for the ministry.

16. The stewards shall be chosen by the local church, and, wherever practicable, should be persons in full membership.

It shall be the duty of the Committee of Stewards to secure contributions for the purposes of the local church, and to disburse the moneys received for these purposes.

17. It shall be the duty of the Official Board:

(1) To secure contributions for missionary and other general objects of the Church.

(2) To select representatives, in full church membership, of the pastoral charge to the Presbytery.

(3) To submit to the pastoral charge or local church for its consideration reports on life and work, including a full statement of receipts and expenditures, of indebtedness and of estimates for the ensuing year.

(4) To transmit from the pastoral charge, through the Presbytery, to the Settlement Committee, representations concerning the pastoral relation.

(5) To attend to matters affecting the pastoral charge not assigned to any of the other bodies.

18. All lands, premises and property acquired for the use of a local church or a pastoral charge of The United Church, shall be held, used and administered under the trusts of the above Model Trust Deed. (See "Polity," par. 6).

III.—THE PRESBYTERY

19. The Presbytery shall consist of:

(1) The ordained ministers within the bounds—

(a) Who are engaged in some department of church work; and

(b) Who have been placed on the roll by special enactment of the Conference in accordance with regulations to be made by the General Council.

(The rights to membership in Presbyteries, District Meetings, and Associations, enjoyed by ministers at the time of the union, shall be conserved.)

(2) The elders, deacons, leaders or other non-ministerial representatives of pastoral charges, within the bounds, equal in number to the number of ministers, and chosen in accordance with regulations to be made by the General Council.

20. It shall be the duty of the Presbytery:

(1) To have the oversight of the pastoral charges within its bounds, review their records, and form new pastoral charges, or local churches.

(2) To receive and dispose of petitions and appeals from the lower governing bodies or courts.

(3) To transmit petitions and appeals to the higher governing bodies or courts.

(4) To license as preachers laymen who are duly recommended and who after examinations are approved.

(5) To superintend the education of students looking forward to the ministry, and to certify them to theological colleges.

(6) To enquire, each year, into the personal character, doctrinal beliefs and general fitness of candidates for the ministry, recommended by sessions, official boards or local churches; and, when they have fulfilled the prescribed requirements, to license them to preach and to recommend them for the ordination of the Conference.

(7) To induct or install ministers.

(8) To deal with matters sent down by the higher governing bodies or courts.

(9) To adopt measures for promoting the religious life of the pastoral charges within its bounds.

(10) To select non-ministerial representatives to the Conference, of whom at least a majority shall have been previously chosen by pastoral charges to represent them in Presbyteries, and to nominate representatives on the Conference Settlement Committee.

(11) To have the oversight of the conduct of ministers within its bounds.

IV.—THE CONFERENCE.

21. The Conference shall consist of the ministers on the rolls of the Presbyteries within its bounds, and an equal number of non-ministerial representatives of pastoral charges chosen as provided for in subsection 20 (par. 10).

22. It shall be the duty of the Conference:

(1) To meet every year.

(2) To determine the number and boundaries of the Presbyteries within its bounds, have oversight of them, and review their records.

(3) To receive and dispose of appeals and petitions, subject to the usual right of appeal.

(4) To see that, as far as possible, every pastoral charge within its bounds shall have a pastorate without interruption, and that every effective minister shall have a pastoral charge, and to effect this through a Settlement Committee which it shall appoint annually.

(5) To examine and ordain candidates for the ministry who have fulfilled the prescribed requirements and have been recommended by Presbyteries.

(6) To receive ministers from other Churches subject to the regulations of the General Council.

(7) To deal with matters referred to it by the General Council.

(8) To select an equal number of ministerial and non-ministerial representatives to the General Council.

(9) To have oversight of the religious life of the Church within its bounds, and to adopt such measures as may be judged necessary for its promotion.

V.—THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

23. The General Council shall consist of an equal number of ministers and non-ministerial representatives chosen by the Conferences. Its regular meeting shall be held every second year. Its presiding officer shall be the chief executive officer of the Church, and during his term of office he may be relieved of his pastoral or other duties.

24. The General Council shall have full power:

(1) To determine the number and boundaries of the Conferences, have oversight of them, and review their records.

(2) (a) To legislate on matters respecting the doctrine, worship, membership and government of the Church, subject to the conditions: First, that before any rule or law relative to these matters can become a permanent law, it must receive the approval of a majority of the Presbyteries, and, if advisable, pastoral charges also; Second, that no terms of admission to full membership shall be described other than those laid down in the New

Testament; and, Third, that the freedom of worship at present enjoyed in the negotiating Churches shall not be interfered with in The United Church.

(b) To legislate on all matters respecting property, subject to the limitations elsewhere provided in this Basis of Union, and subject also to the approval of the Conference in which the property is situated.

(3) To prescribe and regulate the course of study of candidates for the ministry and to regulate the admission of ministers from other Churches.

(4) To receive and dispose of petitions, memorials, etc.

(5) To dispose of appeals.

(6) To determine the missionary policy of the Church, and to provide for the conduct of its missions.

(7) To have charge of the colleges of the Church, and to take what measures are deemed advisable for the promotion of Christian education.

(8) To appoint committees or boards and officers for the different departments of church work, and to receive their reports and give them instructions and authority.

(9) To correspond with other Churches.

(10) And in general to enact such legislation and adopt such measures as may tend to promote true godliness, repress immorality, preserve the unity and well-being of the Church, and advance the kingdom of Christ throughout the world.

THE MINISTRY

I.—PASTORAL OFFICE, INCLUDING TERM OF SERVICE.

Recognizing the desirability of preserving the essence of both the settled pastorate and the itinerancy, the Joint Committee is of the opinion that a harmony of both principles is possible, and that the best features of both systems may be retained. We, therefore, recommend as follows:

1. The pastoral relation shall be without a time limit.

2. The policy of the Church shall be that every pastoral charge shall have, as far as possible, a pastorate without interruption, and that every effective minister shall have a pastoral charge.

3. There shall be for each Conference a Settlement Committee, consisting of ministers and laymen, and appointed annually by the Conference. On this Committee each Presbytery shall be represented. It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider all applications for settlement from ministers and pastoral charges within the district over which it has jurisdiction. For this purpose it shall meet annually before the meeting of the Conference next after that by which it was appointed.

4. A minister by his own action and a pastoral charge through its constitutional representatives may, by such a date before the annual meeting of the Settlement Committee as the General Council shall determine, seek a change of pastoral relation by means of an application through the Presbytery to the Settlement Committee. All such applications shall be in writing.

5. Any pastoral charge, in view of a vacancy, may extend a call or invitation to any properly qualified minister or ministers, but the right of appointment shall rest with the Settlement Committee, which shall report to the Conference for information only.

6. (a) When a pastoral charge about to become vacant at the end of the Conference year, fails to give a call or invitation within the time specified by the General Council, the Settlement Committee shall make the appointment.

(b) When a pastoral charge becomes vacant during the Conference year through death or other emergency, the Presbytery concerned shall confer with the charge itself or with its constitutional representatives, and thereafter may arrange a supply for the remainder of the Conference year.

7. The Settlement Committee shall also have authority to initiate correspondence with ministers and pastoral charges with a view to completing arrangements to secure necessary and desirable settlements.

(a) Any minister shall have the right to appear before the Settlement Committee to represent his case in regard to his appointment; and any pastoral charge or Official Board may also appear by not more than two representatives, properly authorized in writing, appointed from among its members at a regular meeting, or at a special meeting of which proper notice has been given;

(b) When a minister chosen by a pastoral charge cannot be settled, the charge or its constitutional representatives may place other names before the Settlement Committee;

(c) While the right of appointment shall rest with the Settlement Committee it shall comply as far as possible with the expressed wishes of ministers and pastoral charges.

8. There shall also be a committee for the transfer of ministers from one Conference to another, which may be composed of the presiding officer of the General Council of the Church, who shall be the convener and chairman of the committee, together with the presiding officers of the several Conferences. This committee shall have authority to transfer ministers and candidates for the ministry from one Conference to another, in harmony with the plan outlined in sections 3-7.

9. The minister in charge shall be the presiding officer of the Session and of the Official Board.

10. Every minister or candidate for the ministry, duly appointed regular pastor to a pastoral charge, shall have

the right to conduct services in the church, churches or other places of worship in connection with said charge; and the right of occupancy of the manse or parsonage in connection with said charge, subject, however, to the rules and regulations of The United Church.

II.—TRAINING FOR THE MINISTRY

1. No candidate for the ministry shall be received unless he has been first recommended by a session, official board, or local church.

2. The duty of inquiry into the personal character, doctrinal beliefs, and general fitness of candidates for the ministry recommended by sessions, official boards or local churches, shall be laid upon the Presbytery and such inquiry shall be repeated each year until they are recommended to the Conference for ordination.

3. (1) The attainment of a B.A. degree including Greek, to be followed by three years in the study of Theology, is strongly recommended by the Church. Before ordination every candidate shall spend twelve months in preaching and pastoral work.

(2) In cases where the B.A. degree is unattainable, there shall be two alternative courses, both starting from University matriculation.

(a) Three years, at least, in Arts, followed by three years in Theology. Before ordination every candidate shall spend twelve months in preaching and pastoral work.

(b) Two years' preaching under the supervision of a Presbytery, with appropriate studies, and four years of a mixed Arts and Theological course in college.

4. *Suggested Curricula:*

(1) Course of study in Arts under (2) (a). English Language and Literature, three years. Two languages, one of which must be Greek, two years in each.

Philosophy, including Psychology, Logic and Ethics two years. Two other subjects from the Arts curriculum at the option of the student—one year in each.

(2) Course of study under (2) (b):

(a) While under supervision of Presbytery, and engaged in preaching for two years:

English Bible; New Testament in Greek; Elements of Theology—Life of Christ; History of Missions; English Literature; Practical Training, including preparation of sermons.

(b) Four years of mixed Arts and Theological Course in College.

The Arts Course.—English Language and Literature; Philosophy, including Psychology; Logic and Ethics; one language; any one option from the Arts Course.

Theological Course.—Homiletics; Pastoral Theology; Systematic Theology; New Testament Languages and Literature; Old Testament Literature (English Bible); Church History; Christian Ethics and Sociology.

5. The following is suggested as a comprehensive course in Theology, from which may be selected subjects sufficient to constitute the three years' course in Theology as under 3 (1) and (2) (a):

Old Testament Language and Literature, including Textual Criticism. Exegesis, Biblical Theology, Introduction, Old Testament History and Old Testament Canon; New Testament Language and Literature, including Textual Criticism, Exegesis, Biblical Theology, Introduction, New Testament History and New Testament Canon; English Bible; Church History, including Symbolics; Systematic Theology; Apologetics, including Philosophy of Religion, History of Religion, and Comparative Religion; Christian Ethics and Sociology; Christian Missions; Practical Training, including preparation and delivery of sermons, preparation for and conduct of public worship, administration of the Sacraments, Church Law, the art of teaching and Sunday-school work, public speaking and voice training. Practical Training is to be understood to include not only instruction in these subjects but actual drill wherever the subject admits of it.

6. Provision shall be made in the Theological Colleges for instruction in the subjects of the above suggested course in Theology as far as practicable.

7. In every College special attention shall be given to Practical Training as specified and described above.

8. From the above (5) comprehensive course in Theology the Church shall prescribe certain subjects as compulsory, leaving others to the option of the students in consultation with the College authorities.

9. Candidates for the ministry who have entered on their course in Theology shall be allowed to complete it on the conditions which obtained when they began, but this privilege shall expire within three years from the date of the union.

10. The General Council shall possess the power of ordaining any person to the ministry if it sees fit so to do.

III.—THE RELATIONS OF A MINISTER TO THE DOCTRINES OF THE CHURCH

1. The duty of final inquiry into the personal character, doctrinal beliefs, and general fitness of candidates for the Ministry presenting themselves for ordination or for reception as ministers of The United Church, shall be laid upon the Conference.

2. These candidates shall be examined on the Statement of Doctrine of The United Church, and shall, before ordination, satisfy the examining body that they are in essential agreement therewith, and that as ministers of the Church they accept the statement as in substance agreeable to the teaching of the Holy Scriptures.

3. Further, in the ordination service before the Conference these candidates shall answer the following questions:

(1) Do you believe yourself to be a child of God, through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ?

(2) Do you believe yourself to be called of God to the office of the Christian ministry, and your chief motives to be zeal for the glory of God, love for the Lord Jesus Christ, and desire for the salvation of men?

(3) Are you persuaded that the Holy Scriptures contain sufficiently all doctrines required for eternal salvation in our Lord Jesus Christ, and are you resolved out of the said Scriptures to instruct the people committed to your charge, and to teach nothing which is not agreeable thereto?

ADMINISTRATION

The Joint Committee, after careful consideration of the Missionary, Educational, and other connexional enterprises of the negotiating Churches, submits the following recommendations in relation thereto:

I.—MISSIONS

1. In the administration of the mission work of The United Church there shall be two departments: (a) Home, including all the mission work within the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland and the Bermudas; (b) Foreign, including the missions already established or that may be established in other countries.

2. For the oversight and administration of these two departments there shall be two Boards to be known as the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions, to be elected in such a manner and endowed with such powers as the General Council may determine.

3. In recognition of the very valuable services rendered by the Woman's Missionary Societies, the union, constitution and lines of work of these societies shall be determined by the joint action of their Boards, subject to the approval of the General Council.

4. There shall be placed under the administration of the Home Mission Board of The United Church the moneys now administered under the caption of the Sustentation Fund, and Church and Parsonage Aid Fund of the Methodist

Church; the Home Mission and Augmentation Funds, French Evangelization Fund, and Church and Manse Fund (except that under the Foreign Mission Board) of the Presbyterian Church; the Home Mission Fund of the Congregational Churches; and such portion of the Mission Fund now raised by the Methodist Church, and the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church, as is now expended in Canada, Newfoundland and the Bermudas.

5. There shall be placed under the administration of the Foreign Mission Board of the United Church the Foreign Mission Fund of the Congregational Churches and that portion of the Mission Fund of the Methodist Church and of the Foreign Mission Fund of the Presbyterian Church now expended in other lands.

6. There shall be placed under the administration of the Board of Social Service and Evangelism and the Board of Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies of the United Church the funds now raised for the work of the Departments of Social Service and Evangelism and the Departments of Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies of the negotiating churches.

7. Inasmuch as certain expenses in connection with the various courts of the Church will have to be met, the ways and means of raising these funds shall be left to the General Council.

II.—PUBLISHING INTERESTS.

It shall be left to the General Council of The United Church to determine how far the publications now issued by the negotiating Churches shall be amalgamated.

III.—COLLEGES.

The Colleges at present connected with the negotiating Churches exist, each under its own charter, and in various relations to the respective Churches. These relations affect, first, the appointment of the Governing Board, second, the appointment of Professors in the Faculty of Theology; third, assistance or maintenance from funds controlled by the Church.

1. All the Colleges connected with the three negotiating Churches shall, as far as possible, sustain the same relation to The United Church as, under their charter, they now sustain to their respective Churches, until the General Council shall determine otherwise and necessary legislation shall give effect to changes made thereby.

2. The policy of the Church shall be the maintenance of a limited number of thoroughly equipped Colleges, due regard being paid to the needs of different parts of the country, and in furtherance of this policy amalgamation shall be effected as soon as possible in localities where two or more Colleges are doing the same class of work.

3. In addition to the Governing Boards of the several Colleges there shall be appointed by the General Council a Board of Education, which shall have such a general oversight of the Educational interests of the Church as the General Council may assign to it, and carry out such measures as may be decided in reference thereto.

4. There shall be a general Educational Fund, administered by the Board of Education, for the purpose of supplementing the revenues of the several colleges and assisting students in their preparation for the ministry, and for such other purposes and under such regulations as the General Council may from time to time determine.

5. The several educational institutions shall be encouraged to obtain permanent endowments for their maintenance, may receive contributions for this and other purposes at any time, and, upon receiving the consent of the Board of Education, may proceed to appeal for such funds.

IV.—BENEVOLENT FUNDS.

Whereas there exist, in some form, in all the negotiating Churches funds to aid aged and retired ministers, and widows and orphans of ministers, provision for similar purposes shall be made in the constitution of The United Church by such amalgamation or modification of existing methods as may be found practicable; and such provision shall embrace the following particulars:

1. The rights of present and prospective claimants on existing funds in any of the negotiating churches shall be adequately protected. To this end:

(1) The present capital investments of the various benevolent funds of the negotiating Churches, and the income now contributed to those funds by publishing interests shall be combined into a "common trust," if practicable. The rights of present claimants and of prospective claimants (the latter being computed as of the date of the union) shall be a first charge on the revenue from this trust. If it be found that differences in the constitution and administration of the several funds are such as to necessitate separate trusts, instead of a common trust, this shall be no bar to the carrying out of the general plan, because in that case their revenues shall be combined.

(2) The General Council of The United Church shall provide for (a) the assessing of each minister who is a member of any of the existing funds at the date of the union and of all ministers received into or ordained in The United Church after the union, on the basis of stipend or age, or both stipend and age, as the General Council may determine, and (b) the collecting of contributions, which shall be obligatory upon all local churches, based upon an equitable allocation or assessment under the rules to

be formulated by the General Council, the minimum of such allocation or assessment being the amount which, together with the revenue from said trust or trusts and the foregoing assessment upon ministers, is requisite to make good the claims of claimants upon the Superannuation Fund to be instituted by the General Council.

2. Claimants on the proposed Fund shall include the following:

- (a) All ministers who, at the time of the union, are beneficiaries of existing funds.
- (b) All ministers who, at the time of the union, are regular contributors to existing funds on the scale provided by their respective denominations.
- (c) All ministers' widows and orphans who are now, or may hereafter become, entitled to participate in the proposed Fund.
- (d) All ministers, not members of or contributors to existing funds, who may signify their desire to become members of and contributors to the proposed Fund, on the basis of payments sanctioned by the General Council of The United Church.

Provision shall be made whereby ministers so applying may, by a certain scale of payments, be entitled to have their claim upon the proposed Fund date from the time of their reception into the ministry of any of the negotiating Churches instead of from the date of the union.

- (e) All ministers received into or ordained in the Church after the union inasmuch as they shall be required at the time of their reception or ordination to become members of and contributors to the proposed Fund.

3. The sources of revenue of the proposed Fund shall be the following:

- (a) Contributions of ministers who are members of said Fund at its inception, or afterwards become such, on a scale to be adopted by the General Council of the Church.
- (b) Offerings in all local churches based upon an equitable allocation to be made by the Board of Management of said Fund, under regulations sanctioned by the General Council.
- (c) Legacies and donations given for the purpose.
- (d) Such grants from the profits of the publishing interests of the Church as may from time to time be determined under regulations to be framed by the General Council.
- (e) Proceeds of any investments that may be made in the interests of the said Fund.

SCHEDULE B.

TRUSTS OF MODEL DEED

AND it is hereby declared that the said Trustees and their successors or the Trustee or Trustees for the time being acting in the trusts herein shall hold the said lands upon the following trusts:—

COLUMN TWO

1. For the use and benefit of the said church, charge, circuit, preaching station or congregation, as the case may be (hereinafter called the congregation), as a part of The United Church of Canada, as well for the site of a church, chapel, meeting house, school, manse, parsonage or minister's dwelling or other place for religious, charitable, educational, congregational or social purposes, glebe or burial ground, as the said congregation may direct, as for the support and maintenance of public worship, and the propagation of Christian knowledge, according to the doctrine, discipline, by-laws, rules and regulations of The United Church of Canada.

2. And upon further trust, out of all moneys received by them for that purpose, to build, erect, add to, alter, repair, enlarge or rebuild any of the buildings aforesaid from time to time as they may deem expedient, and where they deem it necessary, to take down and remove any of said buildings for any of the purposes aforesaid.

3. And upon further trust, that they shall and will obey, perform and fulfil and suffer to be obeyed, performed and fulfilled with respect to the said lands, and to any building or buildings at any time thereon, or to any burial ground, the lawful orders and directions respectively of the Official Board of the said congregation, the Presbytery and Conference respectively within whose bounds and under whose ecclesiastical jurisdiction the said congregation shall from time to time be, and of the General Council of The United Church of Canada.

4. And upon further trust, to permit, in conformity with the doctrines, discipline, by-laws, rules and regulations of The United Church of Canada and not otherwise, the following:—

(a) The use of the said church, chapel or meeting-house, as a place of religious worship by a congregation of The United Church of Canada and for meetings or services of religious or spiritual character or such benevolent or congregational purposes as may be approved by the Session of such congregation, and the conduct of public worship and the various services and ordinances of religious worship therein by the minister of the said congregation or, with the approval of the Session or of the said minister, by any other minister of The United Church of Canada or by any minister of any other religious denomination.

(b) The performance of burial services in any burial ground or cemetery belonging to or under the control of the congregation;

(c) The use of the manse, parsonage or minister's dwelling or dwellings with the appurtenances thereof by the minister or ministers of the congregation free from payment of any rent;

(d) The use of any church, chapel, meeting-house, school or other building for the purposes of a Sunday school at such hours and times as will not interfere with public worship, and

(e) The use of any buildings erected upon the said lands, other than a church, chapel or meeting-house, for such purposes as may from time to time be approved by the Session of the congregation.

COLUMN ONE

1. Upon trust to use the trust property for purposes directed by congregation and maintenance of public worship.

2. To erect and repair buildings.

3. To obey all lawful orders and directions.

4. To permit use of the trust property for church, manse, and Sunday-school purposes.

5. And upon further trust, to let any pews and seats at a reasonable rent, if so authorized by the Official Board of the congregation, with power to delegate any such letting to any person or persons whom they may appoint for that purpose; to let any buildings, not required for purposes of worship, at a reasonable rent; and if there shall be a burial ground or cemetery, to sell or let vaults, tombs or burial plots at a reasonable price or rent; and to account for and pay all moneys received in respect of any such letting or sale, less any expense incurred in the execution of these trusts, to the Treasurer of the congregation, or should there be no Treasurer, then to the Committee of Stewards of the congregation, or such person as shall be designated by the said Committee for the purpose of receiving the same. In case the Trustees are of opinion that any manse, parsonage or minister's dwelling is not required for the use of the minister or ministers of the congregation, or is not desirable for the use of such minister or ministers, they may, with the consent in writing of said minister or ministers, let the same and use and apply the rent derived therefrom towards paying the board and lodging of such minister or ministers or the rent for a more suitable and convenient residence for such minister or ministers.

6. The Trustees or a majority of them may, but only with the consent in writing of the Presbytery within the bounds of which the lands are situate (such consent to be under the hand of the presiding officer or secretary or clerk thereof), sell the said lands or any part thereof either by public sale or private contract and either for cash or upon credit and upon such terms as to price and for such price and upon such terms as to payment or otherwise as they may deem expedient; mortgage, hypothecate or exchange the said lands or any part thereof; let any church, chapel or meeting-house upon the same for such rent and upon such terms as they may deem expedient; and make all such conveyances, mortgages, leases and assurances as may be required to complete any such sale, mortgage, hypothecation, exchange or lease. The said Trustees after first paying or otherwise providing for all indebtedness of the Trustees shall apply the moneys arising from such sale, mortgage, hypothecation, lease or exchange for the purposes of such congregation as the Official Board thereof shall direct, but should such congregation cease to exist as an organized body, such proceeds, less any expense incurred in the execution of these trusts, shall be paid to The United Church of Canada to be applied for such purposes for the benefit of The United Church of Canada as the Conference within the bounds of which the said lands are situate may determine under the by-laws, rules and regulations of the General Council. Every application by Trustees for the consent of a Presbytery as aforesaid shall be in writing and shall state the purpose for which the moneys arising from such intended sale, mortgage, hypothecation, lease or exchange will be applied. Any decision of a Presbytery with regard to the sale, mortgage, hypothecation, lease or exchange of the said lands or any part thereof shall be subject to appeal to the Conference within the bounds of which the said lands are situate, at the instance of not fewer than any five members of the congregation affected thereby. In every case where the consent of such Presbytery or Conference has been obtained as aforesaid it shall not be incumbent upon the purchaser, mortgagee or lessee of the said lands or of any part thereof to enquire into the necessity, expediency or propriety of any such sale, mortgage, hypothecation, lease or exchange, or to see to the application of the moneys paid to the Trustees. A certificate of the secretary or clerk of any Presbytery or Conference that any such consent has been given shall be sufficient and conclusive evidence of such consent.

5. To let and sell pews and burial plots and to let manses.

6. The trustees shall have power to sell, mortgage, exchange, or lease the trust property with the consent of the Presbytery.

7. The said Trustees shall keep a proper book or books of account showing all moneys received and disbursed by them, and a book or books of minutes showing correctly all minutes of their meetings and of resolutions passed and proceedings taken thereat, and such book or books shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection by the minister in charge of the congregation and by the Chairman of the Committee of Stewards, and any person or persons named by them or either of them, and the said minister or the said chairman and any person named by them or either of them as aforesaid shall have the right to make such copies or abstracts of or extracts from the said accounts or minutes, as he or they may desire, and upon request from the Committee of Stewards the Trustees shall submit all books of accounts and minutes, and all vouchers, receipts, papers and documents relating to the said accounts, for audit by the Committee of Stewards, or such person or persons as the said Committee may appoint for the purpose.

8. Every meeting of Trustees for considering the making of any alteration of or addition to any building on the said lands, or any part thereof, or for considering the sale, mortgage, hypothecation, lease or exchange of the said lands, or any part thereof, except the letting or sale of pews, seats, vaults, tombs or burial plots, or for considering any litigation or legal proceedings in connection with the trust estate, shall be deemed a special meeting, and each member shall be entitled to seven days' notice in writing thereof, specifying the time, place and purpose of such meeting. Such notice shall be either personally delivered to each Trustee, or mailed to or delivered to him or her at his or her usual place of abode or business. Ordinary meetings may be called at any time by giving at least one day's notice in writing to each Trustee in the manner aforesaid, or by public announcement at a service for public worship at least one day prior to such meeting. Meetings may be called by the minister in charge of the congregation, or by at least two of the Trustees. Notwithstanding anything herein contained no meeting or any business transacted thereat shall be invalid by reason of any lack or defect of service of notice arising from inability to ascertain the usual place of abode or business of any Trustee. All questions shall be determined by the majority vote of the Trustees present at a meeting, and the Chairman shall have a casting vote in the event of a tie. The minister of such congregation shall have the right to preside as Chairman at all meetings of the Trustees and may appoint a deputy to act in his place in his absence, and in the absence of the Minister and of any such deputy the Trustees present may elect a Chairman from among themselves.

9. The number of said Trustees shall not be fewer than three or more than fifteen provided that where the number of existing Trustees is more than fifteen all such Trustees shall remain in office but that no vacancy in the office of trustee shall be filled until the number of Trustees is reduced below fifteen, in which case the number shall not again exceed fifteen. In case any of the said Trustees or any Trustee appointed under this provision shall, during his or her term of office, die, resign or, having been, cease to be a member of The United Church of Canada in full communion, or remove to such a distance, or fail to attend meetings for such period not less than one year, as shall in the opinion of his or her co-trustees expressed by a two-thirds vote of said co-trustees, render it inexpedient for him or her to remain a Trustee, or in case the said congregation shall think proper to remove a Trustee from his or her office as Trustee, it shall be lawful for the said congregation, at any meeting called by notice from the pulpit during public worship on each of the two next preceding Sundays on which public worship is held, to declare by the votes of two-thirds of the members then present that such Trustee

7. The trustees shall keep proper accounts and minutes.

8. The trustees shall have seven days' notice of all special meetings and one day's notice of other meetings.

9. The number of trustees shall not be fewer than three or more than fifteen, and vacancies shall be filled by election by the congregation, or in default of such election, by the Presbytery, and the property of a congregation which ceases to exist shall be subject to the trusts determined by the Conference.

has ceased to be a Trustee of the said congregation, and such person shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee, and at the same meeting it shall be lawful for the said congregation by a like vote to appoint a successor to such Trustee provided, however, that no Trustee who is personally liable for payment of any indebtedness in respect of the property of a congregation shall be removed without his consent unless indemnified to his satisfaction in respect of any such liability and unless at least eight days' notice in writing of such meeting shall have been mailed to each of the Trustees at his or her last known address, which notice shall state the business to be transacted at such meeting. If no successor shall be appointed at such meeting a meeting may be called in like manner for the purpose of filling such vacancy, and at such meeting a new Trustee or new Trustees (as the case may require) shall be appointed by the votes of the majority of the members then present. The notice calling a meeting for the purpose of declaring or filling a vacancy or vacancies in the office of Trustee shall be read from the pulpit by the minister or person officiating as minister, at the request of any Trustee, or of any seven members of the congregation, and every such meeting may be adjourned from time to time by the vote of the majority of the members present. During any vacancy in the office of Trustee, the remaining Trustees, not being fewer than three in number, shall have all the powers of the full board. A majority of the Trustees shall form a quorum save when the number of Trustees exceeds nine, in which case five shall form a quorum. The majority of the Trustees shall be members of The United Church of Canada.

A minute of every such appointment of a Trustee shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose, and signed by the person presiding at the meeting, and such minute so signed shall be sufficient evidence of the fact that the person or persons therein named was or were appointed and elected at such meeting, but any omission or neglect to make or sign such minute shall not invalidate such appointment or election.

And it is hereby further declared that in case there shall be at any time fewer than three Trustees, the presiding officer or clerk of the Presbytery within whose bounds and under whose jurisdiction the said congregation shall be, shall, with the remaining Trustee or Trustees, be the Trustees under these presents until the full Board is duly appointed, and at any time thereafter the Presbytery may cause notice to be given from the pulpit on two consecutive Sundays requiring the said congregation to proceed with the appointment of new Trustees. And if the said congregation shall not in the meantime have appointed new Trustees in the manner hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for the said Presbytery at any time after four weeks from the last giving of such notice, by resolution duly entered in the minutes of the Presbytery, to appoint new Trustees. Such appointment shall be communicated to the congregation by notice from the pulpit as soon as conveniently may be thereafter, and from the time of such communication the Trustee or Trustees so appointed shall be a Trustee or Trustees hereunder.

And it is further declared that if at any time there shall cease to be an organized congregation entitled to the use, benefit and enjoyment of the said lands, it shall be lawful at any time or times for the said Presbytery to fill any vacancy in the number of Trustees, and the said lands shall thenceforth be held subject to such trusts and for such purposes for the benefit of The United Church of Canada as the Conference within the bounds of which the said lands are situate may determine under the by-laws, rules and regulations of the General Council.

10 A Trustee shall not be responsible for the failure of any investment or security made or taken by the Trustees or for anything done in connection with the trust estate except for his own acts and to account for any moneys coming into his own hands, and shall not be liable for injury done by others to the said trust premises, or to any part thereof.

10. Trustees shall not be liable for involuntary loss.

11. In congregations existing previous to the Union which have not adopted the plan of organization prescribed for pastoral charges as provided by the Basis of Union, the words "Official Board" and "Committee of Stewards" and "Session" in this schedule shall mean such Board or Committee or other body respectively discharging similar functions in such congregations, as to which in case of doubt the opinion of the Presbytery to which such congregation belongs shall be final and conclusive.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE C.

THE COLLEGES.

Westminster Hall.
Robertson College.
Presbyterian Theological College at Saskatoon.
Moose Jaw College.
Manitoba College.
Knox College.
Queen's Theological College.
The Ottawa Ladies' College.
The Presbyterian College, Montreal.
The Presbyterian College, Halifax.

Columbian Methodist College.
Ryerson College.
Alberta College North.
Alberta College South.
Mount Royal College.
Regina College.
Wesley College.
Victoria College.
Albert College.
Alma Ladies' College.
Ontario Ladies' College.
Wesleyan Theological College.
The Stanstead Wesleyan College.
The Mount Allison University.
The Mount Allison Ladies' College.
The Mount Allison Academy.

The Congregational College of British Columbia.
The Congregational College of Canada.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 101.

An Act respecting Alliance Nationale.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Alliance Nationale, hereinafter called “the Association” has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 1917, c. 69.

1. Paragraph (v) of section two of the Act incorporating the Association, chapter sixty-nine of the statutes, 1917, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:— Objects.

“(v) by insuring the lives of children qualified to become members;”

2. Section five of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“**5.** The General Council shall consist of the founders of the Provincial Association in good standing, of the members of the Executive and the other officers of the General Council, and of the delegates of branches as may be provided for by the by-laws of the Association.” Composition
of general
council.

3. Section seven of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“**7.** Subject to the by-laws of the Association, branches may be established under the name, title and number set forth in the letters granted by the Association constituting such branches, and subject to such provisions and conditions as the Association may determine, and they shall not have powers exceeding those conferred upon the Association itself by this Act.” Branches
and their
powers.

4. Subsection three of section eleven of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

General or
expense fund.

“(3) In addition to the said funds the Association shall maintain a general fund or expense fund, from which fund all payments of the Association for general expenses and administration shall be made.”

5. Paragraph (c) of subsection two of section seventeen of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Securities
on which
loans may
be made.

“(c) policies of insurance or contracts issued by the Association on which at least three years' premiums have been paid.”

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 102.

An Act to incorporate Dominion Electric Protection Company.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— Preamble.

1. George D. Perry, president of Dominion Electric Protection Company, Limited, a corporation created by Letters Patent issued under *The Companies Act*, chapter seventy-nine of *The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906*, and dated the fourteenth day of August, 1923, Sydney B. McMichael, general manager thereof, Herbert Hillas Mulvagh, secretary-treasurer thereof, Frederick Barry Hayes, director thereof, and Stanley Chipman DeWitt, director thereof, all of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, together with such other persons as become shareholders in the Company, are hereby incorporated under the name of "Dominion Electric Protection Company", hereinafter called "the Company". Incorporation.
Corporate name.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and they may forthwith open stock books, procure subscriptions of stock for the undertaking, make calls on stock subscribed and receive payments therefor, and shall deposit in a chartered bank in Canada all moneys received by them on account of stock subscribed or otherwise received by them on account of the Company, and may withdraw the same for the purposes of the Company only, and may do generally whatever is necessary to organize the Company. Provisional directors.
Powers.

Capital. **3.** The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Directors. **4.** The number of directors shall not be less than five
Quorum. nor more than nine, a majority of whom shall be a quorum.

Head office. **5.** The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, or at such other place in Canada as the shareholders of the Company may from time to time determine.

Purposes. **6.** The Company may—

Systems for protection of property. (a) at or between any places in Canada where the Company sees fit so to do, establish, instal, equip and maintain, for the protection of property of any kind against loss or damage, systems of detection, alarm and communication by means of signals and messages between any such places and between any buildings or other premises in any such place;

Time signals. (b) at or between any places in Canada where the Company sees fit so to do establish, instal, equip and maintain, systems for the sending, reception and recording of time signals and messages relating to time;

Operation. (c) operate such systems by any form of energy or force, electrical, mechanical or otherwise;

Methods of transmission. (d) for the purposes of such systems construct, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, dispose of in whole or in part by sale, lease or otherwise, maintain and operate upon highways, squares or other public places, lines for the transmission of such energy or force, whether by wires, cables or similar means, or by methods of wireless communication, or otherwise subject as hereinafter provided;

Patrol services. (e) establish, equip, maintain and operate services of patrol and watch by persons wearing either uniform or ordinary clothing;

Messenger services. (f) establish, equip, maintain and operate messenger and attendance services;

Stations, plants and appliances. (g) construct, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, dispose of in whole or in part by sale, lease or otherwise, maintain and operate such stations, buildings, plants, machinery, appliances, material and supplies as may be requisite or useful for or incidental to the maintenance and operation of such systems and services;

Contracts and agreements. (h) enter into any contract or arrangement with any federal, provincial or municipal authority, or with any persons or company, for any purpose or work whatsoever in the interest of the Company or that may be

useful for or incidental to the objects of the Company; and obtain from or give to any such authority, person or company, any right, privilege or concession that the Company may deem expedient to obtain or to give; and execute, carry out and comply with any such contract or agreement;

- (i) acquire any inventions useful in or in any way appertaining to or conducive to the purposes of the Company, or any Letters Patent for such inventions, or any rights to use such inventions in any such way, and may dispose of such inventions, Letters Patent or rights.

Acquisition of inventions, patents, etc.

7. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in *The Railway Act, 1919*, and its amendments, or in any regulation made under the authority of that Act and its amendments, subject to the provisions of section thirteen of this Act, the provisions of section three hundred and seventy-three of that Act shall apply to the Company and to works authorized by this Act.

Application of s. 373 of *The Railway Act, 1919*, c. 68.

8. (1) If authorized by by-law sanctioned by a vote of not less than two-thirds in value of the subscribed stock of the Company represented at a general meeting duly called for considering the by-law, the directors may from time to time—

Borrowing powers.

- (a) borrow money upon the credit of the Company;
- (b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;
- (c) issue bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the Company for sums not less than one hundred dollars each and pledge or sell the same for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient;
- (d) hypothecate, mortgage or pledge the real or personal property of the Company, or both, to secure any such bonds, debentures, debenture stocks or other securities, and any money borrowed for the purposes of the Company.

(2) Nothing in this section contained shall limit or restrict the power of the Company to borrow money on bills of exchange or promissory notes made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by the Company or on its behalf.

Bills and notes.

9. The Company may sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company, its rights and property for such consideration as the Company may think fit: Provided that no such sale or disposal shall be made until it has been approved of at a meeting of the shareholders duly called for that purpose, at which meeting two-thirds in value of the issued shares are represented by shareholders in person or by proxy:

Power to dispose of undertaking.

Approval by shareholders.

Provided,

Approval by
Board of
Railway
Commissioners.

Provided, further, that no such sale or disposal shall be effective until it has been submitted to and approved of by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Power for
amalgam-
ation with
other
companies, or
acquisition
of their
rights.

10. The Company may amalgamate with any other company having objects in whole or in part similar to those of the Company, or may acquire by purchase or lease, or may otherwise assume and take over, the whole or any part of the real or personal property, undertakings, business, powers, contracts, privileges and rights of any such company that may have been conferred on such company by charter, act of incorporation, by-law or contract; conditional upon the Company assuming such of the duties, obligations and liabilities of such other company with respect to the business, rights or property so acquired, or assumed and taken over, as have not been performed or discharged by such other company: Provided, that no such amalgamation, purchase or lease shall be made until it has been approved of at a meeting of the shareholders duly called for that purpose, at which meeting two-thirds in value of the issued shares are represented in person or by proxy: Provided further that no agreement for any such purpose shall take effect until it has been submitted to and approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Approval by
Board of
Railway
Commissioners.

Power for
acquisition
of stock
and assets
of Dominion
Electric
Protection
Co., Limited.

11. The Company may acquire the stock and the whole or any part of the business, rights and property of Dominion Electric Protection Company, Limited, a corporation created by Letters Patent issued under *The Companies Act*, chapter seventy-nine of *The Revised Statutes of Canada*, 1906, and dated the fourteenth day of August, 1923, conditional upon the assumption by the Company of such duties, obligations and liabilities of that company with respect to the business, rights and property so acquired as are not performed or discharged by that company. And the Company may allot and issue to that company or its nominees shares in the capital stock of the Company in payment in whole or in part for such stock, business, rights and property, and may so allot and issue such shares as fully paid up or partly paid up as may be agreed upon by the Company and that company.

R.S., 1906,
c. 79.

12. Sections one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and sixty-five of *The Companies Act* shall not apply to the Company.

Subject to
provincial
laws.

13. Notwithstanding anything in this or any other Act contained, the Company in all its operations shall at all times be subject to the same terms and conditions and to the like regulations and restrictions as in the case of a company incorporated under the general laws of any province

province respectively in which the Company may, at any time, operate; and all such terms and conditions, regulations and restrictions shall be deemed to apply to the Company as if the same had been enacted as a part of this Act.

14. The powers granted by this Act shall expire and this Act shall cease to be in force at the end of two years from the passing thereof unless the Company goes into actual operation within such two years. Limitation of time for operation.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 103.

An Act to change the name of La Banque d'Hochelaga to
"Banque Canadienne Nationale."

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS La Banque d'Hochelaga has by its petition 1873, c. 13.
1874, c. 58.
prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth,
and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. The name of La Banque d'Hochelaga is hereby Name
changed.
changed to "Banque Canadienne Nationale"; but such
change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect
the rights or liabilities of the Bank, nor in any wise affect
any suit or proceeding now pending, or judgment existing,
either by, or in favour of, or against the Bank, which, not-
withstanding such change in the name of the Bank, may be Existing
rights saved.
prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this
Act had not been passed.

2. This Act shall come into force on the first day of Date of
operation.
February, 1925.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 104.

An Act to incorporate The Life Underwriters' Association of Canada.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their Preamble.
petition represented that for many years there has been in existence an association known as "The Life Underwriters' Association of Canada," hereinafter called "the unincorporated association," and have prayed that they may be incorporated under the same name, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. A. E. Lawson and P. A. Wintemute, both of the city Incorporation.
of Winnipeg, J. E. Matthews, of the city of Brandon, R. M. Currie, of the city of Saskatoon, Andrew MacBeth, of the city of Regina, Geo. W. Clarke, of the city of Calgary, W. L. McBeth, of the city of Edmonton, J. W. Hudson, of the city of Victoria, W. W. Hutton and J. A. Birmingham, both of the city of Vancouver, R. T. Faircloth, Wm. May, Jr., J. J. McSweeney, J. G. Taylor, John A. Tory, F. T. Stanford, and J. A. McCamus, all of the city of Toronto, Ed. Morwick, of the city of Hamilton, W. Lyle Reid, of the city of Ottawa, A. G. Daveluy, of the city of Montreal, J. T. Lachance, of the city of Quebec, John MacKinnon, and E. R. Machum, both of the city of Saint John, O. P. Goucher, of the town of Middleton, G. Raymond Smith, of the city of Halifax, W. G. Hogg and J. O. Hyndman, both of the city of Charlottetown, Life Insurance Underwriters, and all other persons who may from time to time be admitted to membership in the corporation are hereby incorporated under the name of "The Life Underwriters' Association of Canada" hereinafter called the "Association." Corporate name.

2. The objects and powers of the Association shall be Objects and powers.
to promote by all lawful means the proper and efficient practice

practice of the business of life insurance within the Dominion of Canada; and for the said purpose,—

- (a) To publish, distribute and sell pamphlets, periodicals, journals, books and other literature relating to the business of life insurance;
- (b) To devote the funds of the Association to promoting the welfare of its members in such manner as the Association may decide;
- (c) To hold such examinations on the principles and practice of life insurance or general educational attainments, as may be found expedient;
- (d) To grant certificates of efficiency to its members;
- (e) To authorize the use by such of its members as it may designate of the title and description "Chartered Life Underwriter of Canada."

Head office.

3. The head office of the Association shall be in the city of Toronto, or elsewhere in Canada, as may from time to time be determined by the Association.

Existing constitution continued.

4. In so far as it is not contrary to law, or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, the constitution of the unincorporated association at the date of the passing of this Act shall continue to be the constitution of the Association until altered or amended by the Association in accordance with the constitution, but no such alteration or amendment shall be contrary to law or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Annual convention.

5. The Association shall meet annually in convention until otherwise provided by the constitution. The convention shall be constituted as provided in the constitution and shall meet at such time, in such place, and upon such notice as the constitution may provide. The first convention shall be held at such time, in such place, and on such notice as the Executive Committee may decide. Notice of the first convention may be given by mailing a copy to the secretary of each of the local associations having membership in the unincorporated association.

Notice.

Powers of convention.

6. The convention may exercise all the powers of the Association.

Constitution, by-laws and regulations.

7. The convention may from time to time alter and amend the constitution. It may either as part of such constitution or otherwise make, repeal, amend or re-enact such by-laws or regulations, not contrary to law or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as it deems necessary to provide,—

- (a) for the government and management of the business and affairs of the Association, and for the guidance of the officers and members of the Association;
- (b) for the qualification, admission and expulsion of members and their rights, duties and privileges;
- (c) for the fixing of fees and dues to be imposed and the control and management of the funds of the Association;
- (d) for the appointment, number, functions and duties of the officers and committees of the Association;
- (e) for the calling and holding of meetings of the Association, the convention, executive and other committees;
- (f) generally, for regulating every matter and thing proper to be done for carrying out the objects and purposes of the Association.

8. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by an executive committee chosen in such manner, from time to time, as may be determined by the constitution of the Association. Executive committee.

9. The Association shall have such officers chosen, in such manner, from time to time, as may be provided by the constitution of the Association. Officers.

10. The Association shall be composed of the members of all the local associations having membership in the unincorporated association at the date of the passing of this Act; Thereafter membership and rights of membership shall be as provided by the constitution. Membership.

11. The present officers and executive committee of the unincorporated association shall continue to act as the officers and executive committee of the Association until the first annual meeting of the Association when their successors shall be appointed in accordance with the constitution then adopted. Present constitution and executive committee continued.

12. (1) The executive committee may, in the name and on behalf of the Association take, hold, possess and acquire by purchase, lease, exchange, donation, devise, bequest, endowment or otherwise, real or immovable property required for the actual use and occupation of the Association, or necessary or requisite for the carrying out of its objects; and may sell, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or alienate such property in any manner whatever. Real property.

(2) The total value of the real property held by or in trust for the Association at any one period shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Limit of value.

Limit of time
for holding
real estate.

(3) No parcel of land or interest therein at any time acquired by the Association, and not required for actual use and occupation and not held by way of security, shall be held by the Association, or by any trustee on their behalf, for a longer period than ten years after the acquisition thereof, or after it shall have ceased to be required for actual use or occupation by the Association, but at or before the expiration of such period the same shall be sold or disposed of so that the Association shall no longer retain any interest or estate therein except by way of security.

Borrowing
and investing
powers.

13. (1) The Association may for the purpose of carrying out its objects and in such manner as the constitution may provide,—

- (a) borrow money upon the credit of the Association;
- (b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;
- (c) make, accept, draw, endorse and execute bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments;
- (d) issue bonds, debentures, or other securities of the Association for sums not less than one hundred dollars each, and pledge or sell such securities for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient;
- (e) hypothecate, mortgage or pledge any real or personal property of the Association to secure any money so borrowed for the objects of the Association, or any bonds, debentures or other securities as are determined by the by-law.

Not to issue
notes for
circulation.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Association to issue any note or bill payable to bearer thereof, or any promissory note intended to be circulated as money or as the note or bill of a bank, or to engage in the business of banking or insurance.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 105.

An Act for the relief of Gordon Allingham.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Gordon Allingham, domiciled in Canada and Preamble.
residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, dentist, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of December, A.D. 1916, at the parish of Norbiton, in the county of Surrey, England, he and Kathleen Alice Sherwood, who was then of the said parish of Norbiton, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Gordon Allingham and Kathleen Alice Sherwood, his wife, is hereby dissolved, Marriage dissolved
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Gordon Allingham may at any time here- Right to marry again.
after marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Kathleen Alice Sherwood had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 106.

An Act for the relief of Florence Ethel Armstrong.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Ethel Armstrong, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, hair-dresser, wife of Albert Edward Armstrong, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirty-first day of May, A.D. 1918, at the said city, she then being Florence Ethel McKechnie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Ethel McKechnie and Albert Edward Armstrong, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florence Ethel McKechnie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert Edward Armstrong had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 107.

An Act for the relief of Francis Albert Armstrong.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Francis Albert Armstrong, domiciled in Preamble.
Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the
province of Ontario, lather, has by his petition alleged
that on the twenty-fifth day of November, A.D. 1911,
at the said city, he and Elizabeth Charlotte Madgett,
who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married;
and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because
of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved;
and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been
proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the
prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and
House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Francis Albert Armstrong Marriage
and Elizabeth Charlotte Madgett, his wife, is hereby dissolved.
dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all
intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Francis Albert Armstrong may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry marry again.
if the said marriage with the said Elizabeth Charlotte
Madgett had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 108.

An Act for the relief of Harry Charles Arthur.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harry Charles Arthur, of the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, factory employee, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the first day of August, A.D. 1917, at the said city of Hamilton, he was lawfully married to Rhoda Gwendolen Lawson, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then, has always since been, and is now in Canada; that in the year 1917 she deserted him; that in the year 1921 she obtained, in the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cuyahoga in the state of Ohio, one of the United States of America, a decree of divorce from him; that subsequently she went through a form of marriage with one Edwin B. Stitz and has ever since then lived with the said Edwin B. Stitz as his wife; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said form of marriage and her so living with the said Edwin B. Stitz; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harry Charles Arthur and Rhoda Gwendolen Lawson, his wife, is hereby dissolved and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harry Charles Arthur may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rhoda Gwendolen Lawson had not been solemnized.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 109.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Robert Ascough.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Arthur Robert Ascough, domiciled in Canada Preamble.
and residing at the town of Kenora, in the province
of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged that on the
ninth day of April, A.D. 1904, in the district of Durham,
in the county of Durham, England, he and Helen Sunter,
a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he
has prayed that, because of her adultery since then their
marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and
adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is
expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: There-
fore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of
the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between Arthur Robert Ascough Marriage dissolved.
and Helen Sunter, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall
be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Arthur Robert Ascough may at any time Right to marry again.
hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry
if the said marriage with the said Helen Sunter had not
been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 110.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Atkinson.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Atkinson, residing at the village of Paisley, in the county of Bruce, in the province of Ontario, wife of Bert Alexander Atkinson, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Mimico, in the county of York, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of October, A.D. 1913, at the said village of Paisley, she then being Elizabeth Caldwell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Caldwell and Bert Alexander Atkinson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elizabeth Caldwell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bert Alexander Atkinson had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 111.

An Act for the relief of Evelyn Eira Awrey.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Evelyn Eira Awrey, residing in the district of Hastings, in the counties of Hastings and East Sussex, England, wife of Bruce Burton Awrey, real estate agent, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Leamington, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of January, A.D. 1918, in the said district of Hastings, she then being Evelyn Eira Bruce, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Evelyn Eira Bruce and Bruce Burton Awrey, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Evelyn Eira Bruce may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bruce Burton Awrey had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 112.

An Act for the relief of Alice Bertha Boyce Baker.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Bertha Boyce Baker, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Harry William Baker, printer, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of February, A.D. 1920, at the city of Niagara Falls, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Alice Bertha Boyce, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alice Bertha Boyce, and Harry William Baker, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alice Bertha Boyce may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry William Baker had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V

CHAP. 113.

An Act for the relief of Tony Bazar.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Tony Bazar, residing at the city of Montreal, Preamble.
in the province of Quebec, wife of Samuel Bazar,
shoe merchant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing
at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were
married on the ninth day of April, A.D. 1916, at the said
city, she then being Tony Schechter, a spinster; and
whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of
his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and
whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved
by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer
of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by
and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House
of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Tony Schechter and Samuel Marriage dissolved.
Bazar, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be hence-
forth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Tony Schechter may at any time hereafter Right to marry again.
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said Samuel Bazar had not been solem-
nized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 114.

An Act for the relief of Douglas Carlyle Bell.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Douglas Carlyle Bell, domiciled in Canada and residing in the township of Howard, in the county of Kent, in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged that on the fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1918, at the town of Ridgetown, in the said province, he and Isabel Gertrude Gray, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Douglas Carlyle Bell and Isabel Gertrude Gray, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Douglas Carlyle Bell may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isabel Gertrude Gray had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 115.

An Act for the relief of Eva Laura Bell.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Eva Laura Bell, of the village of Palmerston, in the province of Ontario, wife of George William Bell, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of December, A.D. 1919, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Eva Laura Burns, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Eva Laura Burns and George William Bell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Eva Laura Burns may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George William Bell had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 116.

An Act for the relief of Edward James Bentley.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edward James Bentley, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, foreman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of June, A.D. 1910, at the said city, he and Plaisanterie Willis, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edward James Bentley and Plaisanterie Willis, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edward James Bentley may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Plaisanterie Willis had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 117.

An Act for the relief of Annie Jane Bridges.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Annie Jane Bridges, residing at the city of Preamble.
Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, wife of James
Winfred Bridges, university professor, who is domiciled in
Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the said
province, has by her petition alleged that they were mar-
ried on the twenty-first day of September, A.D. 1912, at
the city of St. John, in the province of New Brunswick,
she then being Annie Jane Thomson, a spinster; and whereas
by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery
since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the
said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence
adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition
be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the
advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons
of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Annie Jane Thomson and Marriage dissolved.
James Winfred Bridges, her husband, is hereby dissolved,
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Annie Jane Thomson may at any time here- Right to marry again.
after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry
if the said marriage with the said James Winfred Bridges
had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 118.

An Act for the relief of Alfred Edward Briggs.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alfred Edward Briggs, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, carpenter's helper, has by his petition alleged that on the eleventh day of June, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he and Lillian Cunningham, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Alfred Edward Briggs and Lillian Cunningham, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Alfred Edward Briggs may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lillian Cunningham had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 119.

An Act for the relief of Terry Andrea Maxwell Bruce.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Terry Andrea Maxwell Bruce, residing at Preamble.
the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife
of Rupert Goff Bruce, manufacturer, who is domiciled in
Canada and residing at the said city of Toronto, has by
her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-
first day of March, A.D. 1908, at the said city, she then
being Terry Andrea Maxwell Irving, a spinster; and whereas
by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery
since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the
said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence
adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition
be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of
Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Terry Andrea Maxwell Marriage
Irving and Rupert Goff Bruce, her husband, is hereby dissolved.
dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all
intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Terry Andrea Maxwell Irving may at any Right to
time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry again.
marry if the said marriage with the said Rupert Goff Bruce
had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 120.

An Act for the relief of Lemuel Burkett.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lemuel Burkett, domiciled in Canada and residing in the township of Camden, in the county of Kent, in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of January, A.D. 1906, in the said township of Camden, he and Henrietta Evelyn Harris, who was then of the city of Chatham, in the said province, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lemuel Burkett and Henrietta Evelyn Harris, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lemuel Burkett may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Henrietta Evelyn Harris had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 121.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Sylvia Cameron.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Elizabeth Sylvia Cameron, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of Edward Watson Cameron, agent, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of June, A.D. 1910, at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Elizabeth Sylvia Rathaway, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Elizabeth Sylvia Rathaway and Edward Watson Cameron, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Elizabeth Sylvia Rathaway may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Watson Cameron had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 122.

An Act for the relief of Edythe Kathleen Victoria Canniff.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edythe Kathleen Victoria Canniff, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Douglas Lawrence Canniff, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of September, A.D. 1918, at the said city, she then being Edythe Kathleen Victoria McWilliams, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Edythe Kathleen Victoria McWilliams and Douglas Lawrence Canniff, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Edythe Kathleen Victoria McWilliams may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Douglas Lawrence Canniff had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 123.

An Act for the relief of Charles Dawson Carlyle.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Charles Dawson Carlyle, domiciled in Canada Preamble.
and residing at the town of Meaford, in the province
of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on
the twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1911, at the said
town, he and Ethel Pearl Hopps, who was then of the
said town, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his
petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since
then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said
marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence
adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition
be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of
Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Charles Dawson Carlyle Marriage
and Ethel Pearl Hopps, his wife, is hereby dissolved, dissolved.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Charles Dawson Carlyle may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry marry again.
if the said marriage with the said Ethel Pearl Hopps had
not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 124.

An Act for the relief of Florence Castle.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Castle, residing in the township of Etobicoke, in the county of York, in the province of Ontario, wife of Wesley Oscar Castle, fireman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1908, at the said city, she then being Florence Sutton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Sutton and Wesley Oscar Castle, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florence Sutton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Wesley Oscar Castle had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 125.

An Act for the relief of Elgin Caughey.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Elgin Caughey, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Oshawa, in the province of Ontario, hotel-keeper, has by his petition alleged that on the fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1900, at the city of Syracuse, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, he and Sara Helen Hayes, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Elgin Caughey and Sara Helen Hayes, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Elgin Caughey may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sara Helen Hayes had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 126.

An Act for the relief of Elma Catheryne Caulfield.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Elma Catheryne Caulfield, residing at the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, wife of Charles Campbell Caulfield, dairyman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fourth day of December, A.D. 1910, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Elma Catheryne Jackson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Elma Catheryne Jackson, and Charles Campbell Caulfield, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Elma Catheryne Jackson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Campbell Caulfield had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 127.

An Act for the relief of William John Chenery.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS William John Chenery, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, has by his petition alleged that on the second day of October, A.D. 1918, at the village of Arbroath, Scotland, he and Christina May Jack, who was then of the said village of Arbroath, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between William John Chenery and Christina May Jack, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said William John Chenery may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Christina May Jack had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 128.

An Act for the relief of Henry Irwin Claxton.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry Irwin Claxton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Walkerville, in the province of Ontario, mechanical jeweller, has by his petition alleged that on the thirtieth day of May, A.D. 1914, at the city of Toronto, in the said province, he and Eva Gladys Fraser, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henry Irwin Claxton and Eva Gladys Fraser, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Henry Irwin Claxton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eva Gladys Fraser had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 129.

An Act for the relief of Merlin Englehart Clubine.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Merlin Englehart Clubine, domiciled in Preamble.
Canada and residing at the town of North Bay, in
the province of Ontario, secretary, has by his petition
alleged that on the nineteenth day of November, A.D.
1918, at the parish of St. Nicholas, in the county of Lincoln,
England, he and Nellie (Helene) Effield, a spinster, were
married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that,
because of her adultery since then, their marriage be
dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery
have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient
that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate
and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Merlin Englehart Clubine Marriage
and Nellie (Helene) Effield, his wife, is hereby dissolved, dissolved.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Merlin Englehart Clubine may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry marry again.
if the said marriage with the said Nellie (Helene) Effield
had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 130.

An Act for the relief of Marjorie Mahaffy Cox.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marjorie Mahaffy Cox, residing at the town of Point Claire, in the province of Quebec, wife of Albert Edward Cox, commercial traveller, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Quebec, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of February, A.D. 1917, at the city of Montreal, in the said province, she then being Marjorie Mahaffy, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marjorie Mahaffy and Albert Edward Cox, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marjorie Mahaffy may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert Edward Cox had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 131.

An Act for the relief of Alexander Cruikshank.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Alexander Cruikshank, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, sheriff's officer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of December, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he and Zetta Louise Witheridge, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Alexander Cruikshank and Zetta Louise Witheridge, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Alexander Cruikshank may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Zetta Louise Witheridge had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 132.

An Act for the relief of Margaret DeMello.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret DeMello, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Morris DeMello, cook, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of March, A.D. 1919, in the parish of Epsom, county of Surrey, England, she then being Margaret Van Slois, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Van Slois and Morris DeMello, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Van Slois may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Morris DeMello had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 133.

An Act for the relief of Mary Caroline Dooley.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Mary Caroline Dooley, residing at the town of Brockville, in the province of Ontario, wife of Alfred William John Dooley, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-ninth day of March, A.D. 1916, at the said town of Brockville, she then being Mary Caroline George, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Mary Caroline George and Alfred William John Dooley, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Mary Caroline George may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred William John Dooley, had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 134.

An Act for the relief of Barbara Gibb Duncan.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Barbara Gibb Duncan, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Francis Warwick Duncan, broker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at Kirkland Lake, in the district of Temiskaming, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-eighth day of November, A.D. 1916, at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Barbara Gibb Washington, a widow; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Barbara Gibb Washington and Francis Warwick Duncan, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Barbara Gibb Washington may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Francis Warwick Duncan had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 135.

An Act for the relief of Allan Thomas Easson.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Allan Thomas Easson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on the first day of November, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he and Lydia Marwick Patterson, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Allan Thomas Easson and Lydia Marwick Patterson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Allan Thomas Easson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lydia Marwick Patterson had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 136.

An Act for the relief of Thyrsa Ewart (otherwise known as Thyrsa Hodgins).

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thyrsa Ewart (otherwise known as Thyrsa Hodgins), residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Johnston Ewart (otherwise known as Johnston Hodgins), insurance inspector, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of December, A.D. 1907, at the city of Belfast, Ireland, she then being Thyrsa McGruther, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Thyrsa McGruther and Johnston Ewart (otherwise known as Johnston Hodgins), her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Thyrsa McGruther may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Johnston Ewart (otherwise known as Johnston Hodgins) had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 137.

An Act for the relief of Peter Alexander Fawcett.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Peter Alexander Fawcett, domiciled in Canada and residing in the township of Euphrasia, in the county of Grey, in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged that on the fourteenth day of October, A.D. 1908, at the village of Flesherton, in the said province, he and Eva Bertha Hutchinson, who was then of the said township, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Peter Alexander Fawcett and Eva Bertha Hutchinson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Peter Alexander Fawcett may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eva Bertha Hutchinson had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V

CHAP. 133.

An Act for the relief of Janet Ferguson.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Janet Ferguson, residing at the town of Renfrew, in the province of Ontario, wife of Peter Dalglish Ferguson, mechanic, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Ottawa, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twentieth day of July, A.D. 1914, at the said town of Renfrew, she then being Janet Conley, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Janet Conley and Peter Dalglish Ferguson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Janet Conley may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Peter Dalglish Ferguson had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 139.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Foord.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Arthur Foord, domiciled in Canada and Preamble.
residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, plumber, has by his petition alleged that on the seventh day of October, A.D. 1905, in the district of Brentford, in the county of Middlesex, England, he and Elizabeth Annie Gillman, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Arthur Foord and Elizabeth Annie Gillman, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Arthur Foord may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elizabeth Annie Gillman had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 140.

An Act for the relief of Rilla May Freeman.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rilla May Freeman, residing at the city of Peterborough, in the province of Ontario, wife of Edward Metcheler Freeman, mechanic, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly residing at the said city of Peterborough, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of April, A.D. 1905, at Hartington in the county of Frontenac, in the said province, she then being Rilla May Wood, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rilla May Wood and Edward Metcheler Freeman, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rilla May Wood may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Metcheler Freeman had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 141.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Girdler.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Hilda Girdler, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Charles Edward Girdler, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of April, A.D. 1921, at the said city, she then being Hilda Winson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Hilda Winson and Charles Edward Girdler, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Hilda Winson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Edward Girdler had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 142.

An Act for the relief of Katherine Gossage.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Katherine Gossage, residing at the city of Kingston, in the province of Ontario, wife of Thomas Gossage, labourer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of August, A.D. 1919, at the said city, she then being Katherine Ferguson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Katherine Ferguson and Thomas Gossage, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Katherine Ferguson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Gossage had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V

CHAP. 143.

An Act for the relief of Lester Ernest Greenwood.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Lester Ernest Greenwood, domiciled in Preamble.
Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the
province of Ontario, decorator, has by his petition alleged
that on the twenty-ninth day of December, A.D. 1900, at
the said city, he and Annie Brown, who was then of the said
city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition
he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their
marriage be dissolved: and whereas the said marriage and
adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is
expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: There-
fore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The said marriage between Lester Ernest Greenwood Marriage
and Annie Brown, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall dissolved.
be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Lester Ernest Greenwood may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry marry again.
if the said marriage with the said Annie Brown had not been
solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. AGLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 144.

An Act for the relief of Isabella Guild.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Isabella Guild, residing at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, nurse, wife of William Mitchell Guild, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Dundas, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of July, A.D. 1896, in the district of Gateshead, England, she then being Isabella Shepherd, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Isabella Shepherd and William Mitchell Guild, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Isabella Shepherd may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Mitchell Guild had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 145.

An Act for the relief of Frances Hadenka.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Frances Hadenka, residing at the city of Preamble.
Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of George
Hadenka, chauffeur, who is domiciled in Canada and
residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario,
has by her petition alleged that they were married on the
thirtieth day of August, A.D. 1917, at the said city of
Ottawa, she then being Frances Knight, a spinster; and
whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of
his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved;
and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been
proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the
prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and
House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Frances Knight and Marriage
George Hadenka, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and dissolved.
shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Frances Knight may at any time hereafter Right to
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marry again.
marriage with the said George Hadenka had not been
solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 146.

An Act for the relief of Ethel Hadden.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ethel Hadden, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of John Hadden, carpenter, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of April, A.D. 1915, at the said city, she then being Ethel Adamson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ethel Adamson and John Hadden, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Ethel Adamson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Hadden had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 147.

An Act for the relief of Karl Peter Hansen.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Karl Peter Hansen, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, moulder, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of September, A.D. 1910, at the said city, he and Caroline Friderike Madsen, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Karl Peter Hansen and Caroline Friderike Madsen, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Karl Peter Hansen may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Caroline Friderike Madsen had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. AGLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 148.

An Act for the relief of Stanley George Harris.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Stanley George Harris, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, chauffeur, has by his petition alleged that on the eighteenth day of August, A.D. 1919, at the said city, he and Celia McNicol, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Stanley George Harris and Celia McNicol, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Stanley George Harris may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Celia McNicol had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 149.

An Act for the relief of Mary Ann Hastings.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Mary Ann Hastings, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Thomas Hastings, groom, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of February, A.D. 1894, in the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-fields, in the county of Middlesex, England, she then being Mary Ann Wilkins, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Mary Ann Wilkins and Thomas Hastings, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Mary Ann Wilkins may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Hastings had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 150.

An Act for the relief of Victoria Stella Haswell.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Victoria Stella Haswell, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Haswell, painter, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of September, A.D. 1899, in the district of South Shields, in the counties of South Shields and Durham, England, she then being Victoria Stella White, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Victoria Stella White and William Haswell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Victoria Stella White may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Haswell had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 151.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Ruth Haverson.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Jessie Ruth Haverson, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, journalist, wife of James Percival Haverson, farmer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing in the township of Hope, in the county of Durham, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventh day of November, A.D. 1906, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Jessie Ruth Hodson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Ruth Hodson and James Percival Haverson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Jessie Ruth Hodson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said James Percival Haverson had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 152.

An Act for the relief of Lunetta Elmina Hay.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Lunetta Elmina Hay, residing at the town of Listowel, in the province of Ontario, wife of George Arnold Hay, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said town of Listowel, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of July, A.D. 1906, at the town of Brantford, in the said province, she then being Lunetta Elmina Thornton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Lunetta Elmina Thornton and George Arnold Hay, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Lunetta Elmina Thornton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said George Arnold Hay had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 153.

An Act for the relief of Harold Gordon Hendry.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Harold Gordon Hendry, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, patent agent, has by his petition alleged that on the eighteenth day of November, A.D. 1914, at the city of Denver, in the state of Colorado, one of the United States of America, he and Arloa Dorothy Sweeney, who was then of the said city of Denver, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Harold Gordon Hendry and Arloa Dorothy Sweeney, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Harold Gordon Hendry may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Arloa Dorothy Sweeney had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 154.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Hickey.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Margaret Hickey, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Charles Hickey, clerk, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Edmonton, in the province of Alberta, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the thirtieth day of April, A.D. 1912, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Margaret Richardson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Richardson and Charles Hickey, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Margaret Richardson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charles Hickey had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 155.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Hill.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Arthur Hill, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, mechanic, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of September, A.D. 1915, in the district of Bolton, in the counties of Bolton and Lancaster, England, he and Lucy Gallagher, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Arthur Hill and Lucy Gallagher, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Arthur Hill may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Lucy Gallagher had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 156.

An Act for the relief of Guy Barrington Hutchings.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Guy Barrington Hutchings, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, banker, has by his petition alleged, in effect, that on the second day of June, A.D. 1909, at the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, he was lawfully married to Elizabeth Morris Erwin; that she was then of the said city of New York, a spinster; that his legal domicile was then in Newfoundland and is now in Canada; that in the year 1920 she deserted him; that in the year 1922 she obtained, in the Second Judicial District Court in and for the county of Washoe, in the state of Nevada, one of the United States of America, a decree of divorce from him; that subsequently she went through a form of marriage with one John Bruns and has since then lived with the said John Bruns as his wife; that he has not connived at nor condoned the said form of marriage and her so living with the said John Bruns; that there has been no collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and her in the proceedings for divorce; and whereas by his petition he has prayed for the passing of an Act dissolving his said marriage; and affording him such other relief as is deemed meet; and whereas the said allegations have been proved, and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Guy Barrington Hutchings and Elizabeth Morris Erwin, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Guy Barrington Hutchings may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Elizabeth Morris Erwin had not been solemnized.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 157.

An Act for the relief of Gordon Johnston Hutton.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Gordon Johnston Hutton, domiciled in Preamble.
Canada and residing at the city of Hamilton, in the
province of Ontario, architect, has by his petition alleged
that on the twenty-fourth day of August, A.D. 1904, at
the said city, he and Edna Louise Springer Gage, who was
then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas
by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery
since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the
said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence
adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition
be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of
Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Gordon Johnston Hutton Marriage
and Edna Louise Springer Gage, his wife, is hereby dis- dissolved.
solved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents
and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Gordon Johnston Hutton may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry marry again.
if the said marriage with the said Edna Louise Springer
Gage had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 158.

An Act for the relief of Marie Darling Irving.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Marie Darling Irving, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Reginald Stewart Irving, accountant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of May, A.D. 1911, at the city of St. Catharines, in the province of Ontario, she then being Marie Darling McGibbon, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Marie Darling McGibbon and Reginald Stewart Irving, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Marie Darling McGibbon may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Reginald Stewart Irving had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 159.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Ethelind Jackes.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Ruth Ethelind Jackes, residing at the city Preamble.
of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Stuart
Gibson Jackes, commercial traveller, who is domiciled in
Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her
petition alleged that they were married on the seventh
day of December, A.D. 1912, at the said city, she then
being Ruth Ethelind Richmond, a spinster; and whereas
by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery
since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the
said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence
adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition
be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of
Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Ruth Ethelind Richmond Marriage
and Stuart Gibson Jackes, her husband, is hereby dissolved, dissolved.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Ruth Ethelind Richmond may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry marry again.
if the said marriage with the said Stuart Gibson Jackes
had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 160.

An Act for the relief of Irene Mildred Jeffrey.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Irene Mildred Jeffrey, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, wife of John Criddeford Jeffrey, accountant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Welland, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1906, at the village of Kemptville, in the said province, she then being Irene Mildred Ferguson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Irene Mildred Ferguson and John Criddeford Jeffrey, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Irene Mildred Ferguson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Criddeford Jeffrey had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 161.

An Act for the relief of Gerald Arthur Johnson.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Gerald Arthur Johnson, domiciled in Canada Preamble.
and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province
of Ontario, business manager, has by his petition alleged
that on the twenty-eighth day of November, A.D. 1915,
in the district of Brentford, in the county of Middlesex,
England, he and Olga Franklin, a spinster, were married;
and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because
of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and
whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved
by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer
of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and
with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of
Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Gerald Arthur Johnson Marriage
and Olga Franklin, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall dissolved.
be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Gerald Arthur Johnson may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry again.
marry if the said marriage with the said Olga Franklin
had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 162.

An Act for the relief of Henry George Stuart Johnston.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Henry George Stuart Johnston, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of London, in the province of Ontario, laundryman, has by his petition alleged that on the eighth day of November, A.D. 1919, at the said city, he and May Feere, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Henry George Stuart Johnston and May Feere, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Henry George Stuart Johnston may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said May Feere had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 163.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Johnston.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Margaret Johnston, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William James Johnston, railway employee, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of August, A.D. 1913, at the said city, she then being Margaret Paxton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Margaret Paxton, and William James Johnston, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Margaret Paxton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William James Johnston had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 164.

An Act for the relief of Florence Luella Patterson Kelly.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Luella Patterson Kelly, residing at the city of Kingston, in the province of Ontario, dressmaker, wife of Daniel Lyon Kelly, blacksmith, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of April, A.D. 1905, at the village of Sunbury, in the county of Frontenac, in the said province, she then being Florence Luella Patterson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Luella Patterson and Daniel Lyon Kelly, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florence Luella Patterson may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Daniel Lyon Kelly had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 165.

An Act for the relief of Clara Louise Kinnear.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Clara Louise Kinnear, residing at the city Preamble.
of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Russell
Barr Kinnear, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and
residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that
they were married on the fifteenth day of June A.D. 1911,
at the said city, she then being Clara Louise Edwards, a
spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that,
because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dis-
solved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have
been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that
the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Maj-
esty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate
and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Clara Louise Edwards Marriage
and Russell Barr Kinnear, her husband, is hereby dissolved, dissolved.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Clara Louise Edwards may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry marry again.
if the said marriage with the said Russell Barr Kinnear
had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 166.

An Act for the relief of James Henry Kirkwood.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Henry Kirkwood, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, chauffeur, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-first day of November, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he and Mary Ann Merchant, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Henry Kirkwood and Mary Ann Merchant, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said James Henry Kirkwood may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Ann Merchant had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 167.

An Act for the relief of Herman Kleinsteuber.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Herman Kleinsteuber, domiciled in Canada Preamble. and residing in the township of Hallowell, in the county of Prince Edward, in the province of Ontario, gardener, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fifth day of November, A.D. 1908, at the village of Wellington, in the said province, he and Jettie Russell Mack, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Herman Kleinsteuber and Jettie Russell Mack, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Herman Kleinsteuber may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Jettie Russell Mack had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 168.

An Act for the relief of Alice Maud Knowles.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Alice Maud Knowles, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Edward William Knowles, druggist, who is domiciled in Canada, and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of November, A.D. 1905, at the city of Ottawa, in the said province, she then being Alice Maud Matthewman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his refusal to consummate the said marriage, their marriage be annulled; and whereas the said marriage and refusal to consummate have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
annulled.

1. The said marriage between Alice Maud Matthewman and Edward William Knowles, her husband, is hereby annulled, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Alice Maud Matthewman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward William Knowles had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 169.

An Act for the relief of Rebecca Smolkin Koffler.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Rebecca Smolkin Koffler, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Godfrey Koffler, merchant, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the second day of April, A.D. 1922, at the said city, she then being Rebecca Devorkin, a widow; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Rebecca Devorkin and Godfrey Koffler, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Rebecca Devorkin may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Godfrey Koffler had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 170.

An Act for the relief of James Koniaris.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS James Koniaris, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, merchant, has by his petition alleged that on the twentieth day of May, A.D. 1911, at the said city he and Georgina Kastres, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between James Koniaris and Georgina Kastres, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said James Koniaris may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Georgina Kastres had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 171.

An Act for the relief of Albert Lawrence.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Albert Lawrence, domiciled in Canada and Preamble.
residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of
Ontario, boiler tester, has by his petition alleged that on
the second day of January, A.D. 1912, at the said city,
he and Gertrude Smith, otherwise known as Gertrude
Cooch, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were
married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed
that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage
be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and
adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and
it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Albert Lawrence and Marriage
Gertrude Smith, otherwise known as Gertrude Cooch, his dissolved.
wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and
void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Albert Lawrence may at any time hereafter Right to
marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the marry again.
said marriage with the said Gertrude Smith, otherwise
known as Gertrude Cooch, had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 172.

An Act for the relief of Charles Lawson.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Charles Lawson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Parry Sound, in the province of Ontario, lumberman, has by his petition alleged that on the third day of August, A.D. 1920, at the said town, he and Myrtle Brown, who was then of the said town, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Charles Lawson and Myrtle Brown, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Charles Lawson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Myrtle Brown had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 173.

An Act for the relief of Douglas Lewin.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Douglas Lewin, domiciled in Canada and Preamble.
residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of
Ontario, departmental manager, has by his petition alleged
that on the eleventh day of May, A.D. 1907, at the said
city, he and Gladys Ethel Hill, who was then of the said
city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition
he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then,
their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage
and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and
it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted:
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Douglas Lewin and Marriage
dissolved.
Gladys Ethel Hill, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall
be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Douglas Lewin may at any time hereafter Right to
marry again.
marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the
said marriage with the said Gladys Ethel Hill had not been
solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 174.

An Act for the relief of Catherine Jean Livingstone.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Catherine Jean Livingstone, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Alexander Livingstone, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of April, A.D. 1915, at the said city, she then being Catherine Jean Phillips, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Catherine Jean Phillips and Alexander Livingstone, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Catherine Jean Phillips may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alexander Livingstone had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 175.

An Act for the relief of Ethel May Macdonald.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Ethel May Macdonald, residing at the city Preamble.
of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Keith
Graham Macdonald, musician, who is domiciled in Canada
and residing at the city of London, in the said province,
has by her petition alleged that they were married on the
twenty-ninth day of July, A.D. 1912, at the said city of
London, she then being Ethel May Perkins, a spinster;
and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because
of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved;
and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been
proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the
prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and
House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Ethel May Perkins, and Marriage
Keith Graham Macdonald, her husband, is hereby dissolved, dissolved.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and
purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Ethel May Perkins may at any time here- Right to
after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the marry again.
said marriage with the said Keith Graham Macdonald had
not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 176.

An Act for the relief of Hugh Allan Macdonald.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hugh Allan Macdonald, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of July, A.D. 1918, at the said city he and Emily Agnes Russell, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Hugh Allan Macdonald and Emily Agnes Russell, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Hugh Allan Macdonald may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Emily Agnes Russell had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 177.

An Act for the relief of Angus Martin.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Angus Martin, domiciled in Canada and Preamble.
residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of
Ontario, iron worker, has by his petition alleged that on
the twentieth day of June, A.D. 1910, at Caughnawaga,
in the province of Quebec, he and Marguerite Delisle, a
spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has
prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their
marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and
adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is
expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: There-
fore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of
the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between Angus Martin and Mar- Marriage
guerite Delisle, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be dissolved.
henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes what-
soever.

2. The said Angus Martin may at any time hereafter Right to
marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the marry again.
said marriage with the said Marguerite Delisle had not been
solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 178.

An Act for the relief of Raymond Anderson Mashinter.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Raymond Anderson Mashinter, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, plumber, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of June, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he and Bertha Dunbar, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Raymond Anderson Mashinter and Bertha Dunbar, his wife is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Raymond Anderson Mashinter may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertha Dunbar had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 179.

An Act for the relief of Beatrice Ella Mastron.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Beatrice Ella Mastron, residing at the city Preamble.
of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Victor O. Mastronardi, commonly known as Victor O. Mastron, druggist, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of October, A.D. 1912, at the said city, his surname then being Mastronardi which, by deed poll executed under and in accordance with the laws of the province of Ontario, was after the date of their marriage changed to Mastron, by which latter surname he has since been and is now commonly known, and she at the date of their marriage being Beatrice Ella Cotton, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Beatrice Ella Cotton, and Victor O. Mastronardi, commonly known as Victor O. Mastron, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Beatrice Ella Cotton may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Victor O. Mastronardi, commonly known as Victor O. Mastron, had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 180.

An Act for the relief of Mary Ellen McClelland.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Ellen McClelland, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Garnet Wilson McClelland, clerk, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the third day of October, A.D. 1906, at the said city, she then being Mary Ellen Hodgins, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Ellen Hodgins and Garnet Wilson McClelland, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Ellen Hodgins may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Garnet Wilson McClelland had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 181.

An Act for the relief of Anna McGeachey.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Anna McGeachey, residing at the city of Preamble.
Toronto, in the province of Ontario, sales clerk, wife
of William Perry McGeachey, theatre manager, who is
domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Peterborough,
in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they
were married on the twenty-third day of December, A.D.
1912, at the town of Haileybury, in the said province, she
then being Anna McHugh, a spinster; and whereas by her
petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since
then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said
marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence
adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition
be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of
Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Anna McHugh and Marriage
William Perry McGeachey, her husband, is hereby dis- dissolved.
solved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents
and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Anna McHugh may at any time hereafter Right to
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the marry again.
said marriage with the said William Perry McGeachey had
not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 182.

An Act for the relief of Wilhelmina Aird McKay.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wilhelmina Aird McKay, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Herbert McKay, glass blower, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixteenth day of July, A.D. 1907, at the said city, she then being Wilhelmina Aird, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wilhelmina Aird and Herbert McKay, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wilhelmina Aird, may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Herbert McKay had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 183.

An Act for the relief of William James McLaughlan.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS William James McLaughlan, domiciled in Preamble.
Canada and residing at the city of Ottawa, in the
province of Ontario, steam-fitter, has by his petition alleged
that on the twenty-sixth day of October, A.D. 1905, at
the said city, he and Margaret Eleanor Erratt, a spinster,
were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed
that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage
be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery
have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient
that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore, His
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate
and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between William James McLaugh- Marriage
lan and Margaret Eleanor Erratt, his wife, is hereby dis- dissolved.
solved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents
and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said William James McLaughlan may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry marry again.
if the said marriage with the said Margaret Eleanor Erratt
had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 184.

An Act for the relief of Rebecca Messer.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rebecca Messer, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William George Messer, tinsmith, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of August, A.D. 1908, at the said city, she then being Rebecca Walls, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Rebecca Walls and William George Messer, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Rebecca Walls may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William George Messer had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 185.

An Act for the relief of Malcolm Middleton.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Malcolm Middleton, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, railway conductor, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-ninth day of April, A.D. 1905, at the city of London, England, he and Flora Maude Foster, who was then of the said city of London, the divorced wife of Seaburne Rayner, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Malcolm Middleton and Flora Maude Foster, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Malcolm Middleton may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Flora Maude Foster had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 186.

An Act for the relief of Walter Scott Miller.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Walter Scott Miller, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto in the province of Ontario, machinist, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of April, A.D. 1916, at the town of Bristol, in the state of Rhode Island, one of the United States of America, he and Bertha May Kempf, who was then of the town of Bristol, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Walter Scott Miller and Bertha May Kempf, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Walter Scott Miller may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bertha May Kempf had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 187.

An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Milne.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Mary Elizabeth Milne, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of John Andrew Milne, clerk, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fourth day of September, A.D. 1913, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Mary Elizabeth Dodge, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Mary Elizabeth Dodge and John Andrew Milne, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Mary Elizabeth Dodge may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Andrew Milne had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 188.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Harold Mingay

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Arthur Harold Mingay, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of September, A.D. 1920, at the said city, he and Ivy Watson, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Arthur Harold Mingay and Ivy Watson, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Arthur Harold Mingay may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ivy Watson had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 189.

An Act for the relief of Florence Mitchell.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Florence Mitchell, residing at the city of Preamble.
Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Edward Mitchell, commercial traveller, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-sixth day of December, A.D. 1889, at the said city, she then being Florence Hodgkinson, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Florence Hodgkinson and Marriage dissolved.
Edward Mitchell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Florence Hodgkinson may at any time here- Right to marry again.
after marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Mitchell had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 190.

An Act for the relief of Wilfred John Mitchell.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wilfred John Mitchell, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, engineer, has by his petition alleged that on the thirteenth day of November, A.D. 1915, at the said city, he and Phoebe Coucher, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wilfred John Mitchell and Phoebe Coucher, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wilfred John Mitchell may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Phoebe Coucher had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 191.

An Act for the relief of Alice Moore.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Alice Moore, residing at the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, wife of Mark Moore,
mechanic, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the
said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married
on the twelfth day of October, A.D. 1910, at the town of
Brampton, in the said province, she then being Alice
Wansbrough, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she
has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their
marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and
adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is
expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted;
Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Alice Wansbrough and Marriage
Mark Moore, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall dissolved.
be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Alice Wansbrough may at any time hereafter Right to
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the marry again.
said marriage with the said Mark Moore had not been
solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 192.

An Act for the relief of William Samuel Morrow.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Samuel Morrow, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Cypress River, in the province of Manitoba, farmer, has by his petition alleged that on the eighteenth day of June, A.D. 1915, at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, he and Mae Drappo, who was then of the said city of Ottawa, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Samuel Morrow and Mae Drappo, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William Samuel Morrow may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mae Drappo had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 193.

An Act for the relief of Patience Oldfield.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Patience Oldfield, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Horace William Oldfield, builder, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of June, A.D. 1903, at the town of Renfrew, in the said province, she then being Patience Heggart, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Patience Heggart and Horace William Oldfield, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Patience Heggart may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Horace William Oldfield had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 194.

An Act for the relief of Philip R. Marshall Palmer.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Philip R. Marshall Palmer, domiciled in Canada and residing at the village of Wellington, in the county of Prince Edward, in the province of Ontario, machinist, has by his petition alleged that on the twelfth day of July, A.D. 1915, at the city of White Plains, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, he and Margaret Davey, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Philip R. Marshall Palmer and Margaret Davey, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Philip R. Marshall Palmer may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Margaret Davey had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 195.

An Act for the relief of Nora Pearce.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Nora Pearce, residing at the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, wife of Herbert James Pearce, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Ottawa, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the sixth day of September, A.D. 1919, at the city of Exeter, England, she then being Nora Seymour, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Nora Seymour and Herbert James Pearce, her husband, is hereby dissolved, Marriage dissolved.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Nora Seymour may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Herbert James Pearce had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 196.

An Act for the relief of Emma Doris Perley.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Emma Doris Perley, residing at the police village of Rockcliffe, in the county of Carleton, in the province of Ontario, wife of Alan Gordon Perley, contractor, who is domiciled in Canada and residing in the township of Gloucester, in the said county, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1918, in the parish of Esher, in the county of Surrey, England, she then being Emma Doris Whitley, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved, and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Emma Doris Whitley and Alan Gordon Perley, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Emma Doris Whitley may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alan Gordon Perley had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 197.

An Act for the relief of Mabel Peters.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Mabel Peters, residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, clerk, wife of Ernest John Joseph Peters, painter, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Mimico, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the first day of December, A.D. 1909, at the said city of Ottawa, she then being Mabel Swartman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Mabel Swartman and Ernest John Joseph Peters, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Mabel Swartman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ernest John Joseph Peters had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 198.

An Act for the relief of William Ewart Gladstone Pettinger.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Ewart Gladstone Pettinger, domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Mimico, in the province of Ontario, civic employee, has by his petition alleged that on the sixteenth day of October, A.D. 1912, at the town of Lindsay, in the said province, he and Emily Frances Tilley, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Ewart Gladstone Pettinger and Emily Frances Tilley, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William Ewart Gladstone Pettinger may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Emily Frances Tilley had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 199.

An Act for the relief of Albert Joseph Phillips.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Albert Joseph Phillips, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the tenth day of July, A.D. 1922, at the said city, he and Geraldine Nora Langlois, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Albert Joseph Phillips and Geraldine Nora Langlois, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Albert Joseph Phillips may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Geraldine Nora Langlois had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 200.

An Act for the relief of Antonio Pietranglo.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Antonio Pietranglo, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, peddler, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-third day of June, A.D. 1921, at the said city, he and Rebecca Margaret Cowan, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Antonio Pietranglo and Rebecca Margaret Cowan, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Antonio Pietranglo may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Rebecca Margaret Cowan had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 201.

An Act for the relief of Georgina Myrtle Potts.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Georgina Myrtle Potts, residing at the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, wife of Thomas Duncan Potts, manager, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifth day of April, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Georgina Myrtle Yates, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Georgina Myrtle Yates and Thomas Duncan Potts, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Georgina Myrtle Yates may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Thomas Duncan Potts had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 202.

An Act for the relief of Louise Powell.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louise Powell, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Edward Powell, mechanic, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of November, A.D. 1905, at the said city, she then being Louise MacDonald, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage
dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Louise MacDonald and Edward Powell, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to
marry again.

2. The said Louise MacDonald may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Edward Powell had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 203.

An Act for the relief of Harold Adrian Proctor.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Harold Adrian Proctor, domiciled in Canada Preamble.
and residing at the town of Timmins, in the province
of Ontario, agent, has by his petition alleged that on the
second day of April, A.D. 1904, at the city of St. Paul,
in the state of Minnesota, one of the United States of
America, he and Sarah Euphrasia McMahan, a spinster,
were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed
that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage
be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery
have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient
that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore
His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between Harold Adrian Proctor Marriage
and Sarah Euphrasia McMahan, his wife, is hereby dis- dissolved.
solved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents
and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Harold Adrian Proctor may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry marry again.
if the said marriage with the said Sarah Euphrasia Mc-
Mahan had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 204.

An Act for the relief of Mary Quinn.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Mary Quinn, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Albert James Quinn, book-keeper, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-third day of December, A.D. 1912, at the said city, she then being Mary Cochrane, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Mary Cochrane and Albert James Quinn, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Mary Cochrane may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Albert James Quinn had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 205.

An Act for the relief of Rosie Race.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Rosie Race, residing at the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, wife of Frederick Race,
musician, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided
at the city of Ottawa, in the said province, has by her
petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth
day of September, A.D. 1902, at the said city of Toronto,
she then being Rosie Jefferys, a spinster; and whereas
by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery
since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the
said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence
adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition
be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the
advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons
of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Rosie Jefferys and Frederick Race, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Rosie Jefferys may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frederick Race had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 206.

An Act for the relief of Florence Rathbun.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Rathbun, residing at the town of Lindsay, in the province of Ontario, wife of Norman LeRoy Rathbun, baker, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Hamilton, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twelfth day of May, A.D. 1917, at the said town of Lindsay, she then being Florence Abbott, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved, and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Abbott and Norman LeRoy Rathbun, her husband, is hereby dissolved. and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florence Abbott may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Norman LeRoy Rathbun had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 207.

An Act for the relief of Albert Francis Ray.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Albert Francis Ray, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, painter, has by his petition alleged that on the nineteenth day of May, A.D. 1910, at the said city, he and Ethel Olive Irvine, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed, that because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Albert Francis Ray, and Ethel Olive Irvine, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Albert Francis Ray may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Ethel Olive Irvine had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 208.

An Act for the relief of Bertha May Roy.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Bertha May Roy, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Peter Roy, lather, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the town of Sudbury, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-fifth day of November, A.D. 1914, at the said town, she then being Bertha May Price, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Bertha May Price and Peter Roy, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Bertha May Price may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Peter Roy had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 209.

An Act for the relief of Emily Elizabeth Reeder.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Emily Elizabeth Reeder, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Harry Reeder, president of the Standard Lithographing Company of Canada, Limited, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighteenth day of October, A.D. 1913, at the said city, she then being Emily Elizabeth Beattie, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Emily Elizabeth Beattie and Harry Reeder, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Emily Elizabeth Beattie may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harry Reeder had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 210.

An Act for the relief of Florence Roberts.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Florence Roberts, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Alfred John Roberts, farmer, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the town of Huntsville, in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of August, A.D. 1919, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Florence Butler, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved, and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Florence Butler and Alfred John Roberts, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Florence Butler may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Alfred John Roberts had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 211.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Marie Robinson.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Dorothy Marie Robinson, residing at the Preamble.
city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, nurse,
wife of Charles White Robinson, insurance agent, who is
domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto,
in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they
were married on the nineteenth day of May, A.D. 1917,
at the village of Birch Cliff, in the said province, she then
being Dorothy Marie Joselin, a spinster; and whereas by
her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery
since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the
said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence
adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition
be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of
Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Dorothy Marie Joselin Marriage
and Charles White Robinson, her husband, is hereby dis- dissolved.
solved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents
and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Dorothy Marie Joselin may at any time Right to
hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry marry again.
if the said marriage with the said Charles White Robinson
had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 212.

An Act for the relief of William Smith Scott.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Smith Scott, domiciled in Canada and residing in the township of East Whitby, in the county of Ontario, in the province of Ontario, farmer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-eighth day of December, A.D. 1910, in the said township, he and Florence Alstyne Doolittle, who was then of the said township, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Smith Scott and Florence Alstyne Doolittle, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William Smith Scott may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Florence Alstyne Doolittle had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 213.

An Act for the relief of Earl James Sharpe.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Earl James Sharpe, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, theatrical agent, has by his petition alleged that on the fourth day of May, A.D. 1918, at the said city, he and Laura Mabel Mace, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Earl James Sharpe and Laura Mabel Mace, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Earl James Sharpe may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Laura Mabel Mace had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 214.

An Act for the relief of George Felix Simpson.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Felix Simpson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manager, has by his petition alleged that on the sixth day of June, A.D. 1921, at the said city, he and Laure Lavoie, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between George Felix Simpson and Laure Lavoie, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said George Felix Simpson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Laure Lavoie had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 215.

An Act for the relief of Nellie Sinkins.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Nellie Sinkins, residing at the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, wife of Cecil Noral R. Sinkins, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the tenth day of November, A.D. 1909, at the said city, she then being Nellie Johnston, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Nellie Johnston and Cecil Noral R. Sinkins, her husband, is hereby dissolved, Marriage dissolved.
and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2. The said Nellie Johnston may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Cecil Noral R. Sinkins had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 216.

An Act for the relief of Wilhelmine Christina Slater.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Wilhelmine Christina Slater, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Harold George Slater, musician, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of August, A.D. 1916, at the said city, she then being Wilhelmine Christina Jackman, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Wilhelmine Christina Jackman and Harold George Slater, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Wilhelmine Christina Jackman may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Harold George Slater had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 217.

An Act for the relief of John Henry Smith.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS John Henry Smith, domiciled in Canada and Preamble.
residing at the town of Meaford, in the province
of Ontario, teamster, has by his petition alleged that on
the twenty-fifth day of December, A.D. 1912, at the said
town, he and Annie Lorraine Loucks, a spinster, were
married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that,
because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dis-
solved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have
been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that
the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate
and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between John Henry Smith and Marriage
Annie Lorraine Loucks, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and dissolved.
shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and pur-
poses whatsoever.

2. The said John Henry Smith may at any time here- Right to
after marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry marry again.
if the said marriage with the said Annie Lorraine Loucks
had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 218.

An Act for the relief of Louisa Elizabeth Smith.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Louisa Elizabeth Smith, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William George Smith, collector, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-seventh day of February, A.D. 1907, at the said city, she then being Louisa Elizabeth Umpleby, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Louisa Elizabeth Umpleby and William George Smith, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Louisa Elizabeth Umpleby may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William George Smith had not been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 219.

An Act for the relief of Lucy Elizabeth Smith.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Lucy Elizabeth Smith, residing at the town of North Bay, in the province of Ontario, wife of Bleakney Smith, labourer, who is domiciled in Canada and formerly resided at the said town of North Bay, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the eighth day of July, A.D. 1896, at the town of Teeswater, in the said province, she then being Lucy Elizabeth McClintock, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Lucy Elizabeth McClintock and Bleakney Smith, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Lucy Elizabeth McClintock may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Bleakney Smith had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 220.

An Act for the relief of Theresa Agnes Sprague.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Theresa Agnes Sprague, residing in the township of Cornwall, in the county of Stormont, in the province of Ontario, wife of John Henry Sprague, stationary engineer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto in the said province, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of August, A.D. 1905, at the town of Cornwall, in the said province, she then being Theresa Agnes Brownell, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Theresa Agnes Brownell and John Henry Sprague, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Theresa Agnes Brownell may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said John Henry Sprague had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 221.

An Act for the relief of Esther Mary Edwardes St. George.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Esther Mary Edwardes St. George, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, wife of Frank Townsend St. George, manager, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city of Montreal, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-second day of April, A.D. 1910, at Kamloops, in the province of British Columbia, she then being Esther Mary Edwardes, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Esther Mary Edwardes and Frank Townsend St. George, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Esther Mary Edwardes may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank Townsend St. George had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 222.

An Act for the relief of Amy Selain Slater Therrien.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Amy Selain Slater Therrien, residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, factory employee, wife of Archie Therrien, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the twenty-first day of June, A.D. 1919, at the said city, she then being Amy Selain Slater, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Amy Selain Slater and Archie Therrien, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Amy Selain Slater may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Archie Therrien had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 223.

An Act for the relief of Annie Thirde.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Annie Thirde, residing at the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, wife of Samuel Thirde,
police officer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at
the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were
married on the fifteenth day of April, A.D. 1908, at the
said city, she then being Annie Brown, a spinster; and
whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of
his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and
whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved
by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer
of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by
and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House
of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Annie Brown and Samuel Marriage
dissolved.
Thirde, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be
henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes what-
soever.

2. The said Annie Brown may at any time hereafter Right to
marry again.
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the
said marriage with the said Samuel Thirde had not been
solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 224.

An Act for the relief of William Thomas Trott.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS William Thomas Trott, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, gardener, has by his petition alleged that on the fifteenth day of July, A.D. 1914, at the said city, he and Eva Bessie Awcock, who was then of the said city, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between William Thomas Trott and Eva Bessie Awcock, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said William Thomas Trott may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Eva Bessie Awcock had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 225.

An Act for the relief of Helen Tuer.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Helen Tuer, residing at the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, wife of William Joseph
Tuer, mechanic, who is domiciled in Canada and residing
at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were
married on the fourteenth day of October, A.D. 1920, at
the said city, she then being Helen Tasker, a spinster;
and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because
of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved;
and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been
proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the
prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and
House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Helen Tasker and William Marriage dissolved.
Joseph Tuer, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall
be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Helen Tasker may at any time hereafter Right to marry again.
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said William Joseph Tuer had not been
solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 226.

An Act for the relief of Ella Vear.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Ella Vear, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of Herbert Arthur Vear, chauffeur, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the seventeenth day of April, A.D. 1920, at the said city, she then being Ella Million, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Ella Million and Herbert Arthur Vear, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Ella Million may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Herbert Arthur Vear had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 227.

An Act for the relief of Hilda Maud Ward.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Hilda Maud Ward, residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, wife of William Arthur Ward, salesman, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the fifteenth day of October, A.D. 1914, at the said city of Toronto, she then being Hilda Maud Henry, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Hilda Maud Henry and William Arthur Ward, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Hilda Maud Henry may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said William Arthur Ward had not been solemnized.

Right to marry again.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 228.

An Act for the relief of Jessie Maria Watchorn.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Jessie Maria Watchorn, residing at Morin Heights, in the county of Argenteuil, in the province of Quebec, wife of Frank A. Watchorn, butcher, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the town of Pembroke, in the province of Ontario, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1905, at the city of Montreal, in the said province of Quebec, she then being Jessie Maria Ival, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Jessie Maria Ival and Frank A. Watchorn, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Jessie Maria Ival may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Frank A. Watchorn had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 229.

An Act for the relief of Anna Welton.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Anna Welton, residing at the city of Ottawa, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, wife of John Sutherland
Welton, civil servant, who is domiciled in Canada and
residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that
they were married on the tenth day of August, A.D. 1921,
at the said city, she then being Anna Sangster, a spinster;
and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because
of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved;
and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been
proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the
prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and
House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The said marriage between Anna Sangster and John
Sutherland Welton, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and Marriage dissolved.
shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Anna Sangster may at any time hereafter Right to marry again.
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said John Sutherland Welton had not
been solemnized.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 230.

An Act for the relief of Louis White.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble

WHEREAS Louis White, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, labourer, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-seventh day of July, A.D. 1903, at the town of Cornwall, in the said province, he and Mary Jane Lalonde, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Louis White and Mary Jane Lalonde, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Louis White may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Mary Jane Lalonde had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 231.

An Act for the relief of Charles Whittaker.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Charles Whittaker, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, engraver, has by his petition alleged that on the ninth day of September, A.D. 1909, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, he and Sarah Hodgins, who was then of the said city of Winnipeg, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— Preamble.

1. The said marriage between Charles Whittaker and Sarah Hodgins, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Marriage dissolved.

2. The said Charles Whittaker may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Sarah Hodgins had not been solemnized. Right to marry again.

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King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 232.

An Act for the relief of John Lee Williamson.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS John Lee Williamson, domiciled in Canada and residing at the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, advertising salesman, has by his petition alleged that on the twenty-fourth day of October, A.D. 1914, at the town of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, England, he and Charlotte Suzanne Josse, who was then of the city of Paris, France, a spinster, were married; and whereas by his petition he has prayed that, because of her adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of his petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between John Lee Williamson and Charlotte Suzanne Josse, his wife, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said John Lee Williamson may at any time hereafter marry any woman whom he might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Charlotte Suzanne Josse had not been solemnized.

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14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 233.

An Act for the relief of Alyce Wilson.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

WHEREAS Alyce Wilson, residing at the city of Toronto, Preamble.
in the province of Ontario, stenographer, wife of Charles
James Wilson, agent, who is domiciled in Canada and
residing at the said city, has by her petition alleged that
they were married on the second day of January, A.D.
1913, at the said city, she then being Alyce Gordon, a
spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that,
because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dis-
solved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have
been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient
that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore
His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

1. The said marriage between Alyce Gordon and Charles Marriage dissolved.
James Wilson, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall
be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes
whatsoever.

2. The said Alyce Gordon may at any time hereafter Right to marry again.
marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said
marriage with the said Charles James Wilson had not been
solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty.

14-15 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 234.

An Act for the relief of Harriet Bertha Wiser.

[Assented to 19th July, 1924.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harriet Bertha Wiser, residing at the town of Prescott, in the province of Ontario, wife of Isaac Philip Wiser, manufacturer, who is domiciled in Canada and residing at the said town of Prescott, has by her petition alleged that they were married on the ninth day of September, A.D. 1891, at the city of Ogdensburg, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, she then being Harriet Bertha James, a spinster; and whereas by her petition she has prayed that, because of his adultery since then, their marriage be dissolved; and whereas the said marriage and adultery have been proved by evidence adduced and it is expedient that the prayer of her petition be granted: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Marriage dissolved.

1. The said marriage between Harriet Bertha James and Isaac Philip Wiser, her husband, is hereby dissolved, and shall be henceforth null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Right to marry again.

2. The said Harriet Bertha James may at any time hereafter marry any man whom she might lawfully marry if the said marriage with the said Isaac Philip Wiser had not been solemnized.

OTTAWA: Printed by F. A. ACLAND, Law Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

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